



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

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124	M101-13	45	E. Bedloe 表示已经收到第 25 号公文,并称香港总领事所发的护照在中国不被承认,但北京公使和广州领事所发的护照是被承认的。附寄 1 份旧式的中国人的中英文空白护照	1898-8-11	347
125	M101-13	46	E. Bedloe 报告美国公民 William. Mullen 遭逮捕并被放逐到香港,提供相关的详细情节,以及现场的领事所采取的行动	1898-8-16	353
126	M101-13		总领事 John Goodnow 的短笺	1898-8-27	358
127	M101-13		总领事 John Goodnow 致 E. Bedloe 信件的副本	1898-7-8	359
128	M101-13		总领事 John Goodnow 致 E. Bedloe 信件的副本	1898-7-28	361

129	M101-13	47	E. Bedloe 报告海南叛乱的情况。附寄来自琼州的英国领事和 Mc. Chitock 的相关信件	1898-8-29	364
130	M101-13		附件:琼州的英国领事致 E. Bedloe 的信件	1898-8-22	366
131	M101-13		附件:Mc. Chitock 致 E. Bedloe 信件的副本	1898-8-26	367
132	M101-13	48	E. Bedloe 报告美国公民 W. Mullen 已被放逐到香港	1898-8-29	370
133	M101-13		附件:《士蔑西报》的相关剪报	1898-8-27	372
134	M101-13	49	E. Bedloe 附寄有关海南叛乱的剪报	1898-9-5	373
135	M101-13		附件:《士蔑西报》的剪报	1898-9-3	375
136	M101-13		附件:《孖刺沙西报》的剪报	1898-9-5	376
137	M101-13	50	E. Bedloe 表示收到国务院第 30 号公文,建议采用他所提议的方法来防止中国向美国移民过程中护照的欺诈性使用,最后表示如果国务院同意这一办法,请求用电报答复	1898-9-10	378
138	M101-13		附件:E. Bedloe 致旧金山港口海关征收员 J. P. Jackson 信件的副本	1898-8-30	384
139	M101-13		附件(60):E. H. Conger 致 E. Bedloe 信件的副本	1898-8-20	387
140	M101-13		附件(表格 A):粤海关凭照样本		388
141	M101-13		附件(表格 B):领事馆签发的证件样本		390
142	M101-13		附件:中文护照的样本		392
143	M101-13	51	E. Bedloe 报告由于不良的健康状况,他请求休假 60 天。附寄医生证明	1898-9-19	393
144	M101-13		附件:John M. Swan 医生的证明	1898-9-19	395
145	M101-13	52	E. Bedloe 表示已经收到第 34 号公文,并表示将起诉伪造他的签名和领事馆印章的当事人	1898-9-20	397
146	M101-13	100	E. Bedloe 致总领事 J. Goodnow 的信件	1898-9-20	399
147	M101-13	53	E. Bedloe 附寄发货单登访簿的摘要的副本	1898-9-20	400
148	M101-13		(电报)Goodnow 发出的电报	1898-9-24	402
149	M101-13	54	E. Bedloe 报告任命 Rev. Charles A. Nelson 为代理领事	1898-10-1	403
150	M101-13	55	E. Bedloe 表示收到 1898 年 8 月 27 日的公文,内容与截至 1898 年 7 月 1 日的领事馆雇用职员의 津贴有关	1898-10-8	405
151	M101-13		附件(表格 123):广州领事馆雇员名单		407

152	M101-13	56	E. Bedloe 附寄副领事 Henry R. Williams Jr. 的合同	1898-10-8	408
153	M101-13	57	E. Bedloe 附寄副领事 Henry R. Williams Jr. 的誓约	1898-10-8	410
154	M101-13	58	E. Bedloe 附寄 1898 年第 3 季度的账目	1898-10-8	412
155	M101-13	59	E. Bedloe 报告任命葡萄牙人 A. de Silva 为代理职员。附寄其笔迹的样本	1898-10-10	414
156	M101-13		附件:A. de Silva 致 E. Bedloe 的信件	1898-10-10	416
157	M101-13	60	H. R. Williams 表示已经收到第 35 号公文。(有简介无正文)	1898-10-20	417

790
No. 290 *Com. Bur.* *Ack. & copy to Treasury*
To Treasury *June 25. 96.*



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, May 12th 1896

Mr. Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

The bubonic plague

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 290

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, May 12th 1896.

Honorable W. M. Fiskehill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, by order sending
"Sanitary report" to the U. S. Marine Hos-
pital Bureau, to inform you that
the "bubonic plague" is causing many
deaths among the Cantonese, and
has appeared in several localities in
the interior of Kwangtung Province.

It is not so bad as in 1894, when
it was estimated that about one hundred
and twenty thousand Chinese died
of the plague in the City of Canton from
March and August, inclusive.

Hong Kong has had the plague,
more or less, since May 1894, and
has been losing about twelve persons
daily during the past month.

Figure a much larger number
of deaths now in Canton - perhaps
half as many as occurred here up to
May 12th 1894

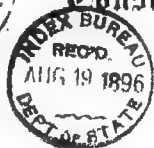
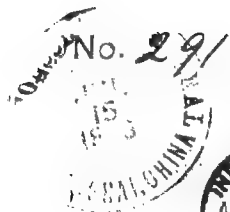
Great care is necessary on the part
of European and America residents to
prevent this malignant pestilence
from extending to foreigners.

In all probability the bubonic plague
will become established in Canton and Hong Kong,
as it has been in Peking, and in its "home"
in the Province of Hunan. As yet physicians
are baffled and perplexed in treatment of a disease
which can be prevented but not cured. It is blood-
poison; and no one seems to know how it should be treated.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Seymour
M. J. Gould



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 9th - 1896.



ack'd & her
off'd
Sept 14

Mr. Seymour

Com. Burr

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Vice and Deputy United States Consul.

Leave of Absence.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Nomination of Mr. Alfred Alf as
United States Vice and Deputy Consul
at Canton, China.

Request for leave of absence.

Department of State,

CONSULAR BUREAU,

August 21, 1896.

Mr. Rockhill:

Mr. Seymour nominates Mr. Alf, a missionary, to be T. & D. C. at Canton. In view of the difficulty in obtaining a good man for this place, I recommend his appointment, unless you object to a missionary holding the position.

Mr. Seymour has been at his post continuously since 1887 and asks for sixty days leave this year and sixty days leave next year to come to the U. S.

If Mr. Alf be appointed I recommend that Mr. Seymour be given sixty days leave now.

I suppose you will not grant him leave at this time for 1897.

Respectfully,
E. H. W.

No. 291

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, July 9th 1896

Honorable W. D. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to nominate for the Offices of Vice and Deputy Consuls of the United States of America at this Consulate and Port, Mr Alfred Alf, a native of Sweden, and naturalized as an American Citizen, by "first papers" obtained at Parisianet, Minnesota, October 30th 1888; and by "second papers" obtained in the District Court, Second Judicial District, at Denver, Colorado, December 5th 1891.

2/

Mr Alf was educated at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota; and became a clergyman. For more than four years past he has been in charge of the American Scandinavian Free Mission in Canton, China; and exercises oversight of native preachers employed by that Mission; from which he has contemplated a withdrawal on account of his health; but with a change of domicile, and resuming to the Shansee Commission with foreign residents, and changing his plan of work, his health is likely to improve.

Having waited many years to find an eligible and qualified gentleman to act as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Canton, I was glad to secure Mr Alf for that position.

3

He is a gentleman of excellent character, and refined manners, with amiable disposition; and his knowledge of Chinese language, ways, and methods, is valuable.

Since the death of the late United States Vice Consul Sidney Nye, in 1888, there has been no Vice Consul at this Consulate; because of the difficulty, and almost impossibility, of getting a qualified person to accept the office who would be acceptable to all concerned.

The merchants seriously objected to any merchant acting as Vice Consul; because they do not wish to have their business exposed to rivals and competitors. That is reasonable.

With nearly two hundred Christian Stations of various American denominations, scattered through this large Consular District, containing nearly forty millions of people, much time and attention to Mission trouble, and complications are required from the U.S. Consul at Canton.

4

Close application to business duties at Canton since 1882, with only one absence of sixty days for recreation in Japan in 1887, without the relief or assistance of a Vice Consul except on that one occasion, compels me to ask the Department to kindly wire to the Honorable, the United States Consul General, or to myself, upon receipt of this dispatch, or sooner if requested by cablegram, granting leave of absence, amounting to sixty days, to enable me to recuperate, by visiting the highlands or sea-shore for a change, at such times as may be necessary during the present year; and in the first half of the next year, I would like to have leave of absence to accompany my wife to the United States of America.

The heat of the present summer has thus far been excessive; and now with the opportunity of having a trusty Vice and Deputy Consul here, I beg indulgence.

S. F. Five

1/A

Enclosed please find the agreement made between Mr. Alfred Alf and myself for his compensation. He begins to assist me on the 16th instant, and especially in Chinese correspondence about various and current matters affecting American missionary interests.

As soon as you wire to the U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong that Mr. Alf is approved and authorized to act as Vice and Deputy U.S. Consul; and signify that I am permitted to enjoy leave of absence for sixty days this year, I will arrange to avail myself of the privilege.

In the meantime Mr. Alf has taken the Oath (Form 1); and signed a Bond (Form 4), which I have also signed as one of his sureties for two thousand dollars U.S.; and I have sent it today to Hon. Benjamin F. Bryant, LaBrosse, Wisconsin, Ex-Judge of LaBrosse County, Ex-Postmaster of LaBrosse, and Attorney-at-law in LaBrosse, Wisconsin; who will, I think, also sign the Bond as surety; and mail the same to you, soon after this dispatch will have reached the Department.

Adj. Bryant knows I am good for more than the amount of the Bond; and will doubtless promptly attend to this matter for me.

Hoping my action in regard to United States Vice and Deputy Consul may have the approval of the Department of State; and that you will, as early as convenient in August, wire to Consul General Jerrihan, or to myself, that Mr. Alf is approved; and that my request for leave of absence is granted; and that in due course of mail, I may be assured that in the first half of next year I may have leave of absence to visit the United States of America;

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
W. J. Paul

Approved

W. J. Jerrihan

Consul General



At Canton, China, on this eighth day of July, A.D. 1896, Subject to the approval of the Consul General of the United States of America at Shanghai, China, and the Department of State, United States, in Washington D.C.; it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the undersigned Charles Seymour, Consul of the United States at Canton, China, and Herried Alfred Alf, (a naturalized citizen of the United States of America, for some years past in charge of the "American Scandinavian ^{Free} Mission" in Canton, China, claiming Denver, Colorado, as my place of residence in the United States,) that in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, United States Currency, per annum, or in that proportion for a shorter or longer term than one year, as the case and circumstances may be, payable in monthly sums of sixty two and ^{one}/₂ Dollars U.S. by the said Charles Seymour, the said Alfred Alf will act as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at the Consulate of the United States in Canton, China, continuously, from the sixteenth day of the present month of July, A.D. 1896, whether the said Consul Charles Seymour shall be present or absent, until the arrival of a new Consul as his successor at Canton, China,

provided the health of said Alfred Alf so permits. This arrangement is made to enable Consul Charles Seymour, after about fourteen years of continuous service at the United States Consulate in Canton, China, without leave of absence except for sixty days visit to Japan in 1887, to enjoy a few weeks of rest and recreation this Summer in China or Japan; and to obtain leave of absence to visit the United States of America next year.

The said Alfred Alf agrees to assist in conducting the Chinese and English correspondence of the United States Consulate, to assist in verifying and certifying Consular invoices and valuations, to assist in the preparation of sworn declarations, identification affidavits, and preparing and issuing Certificates for exempt classes of Chinese who wish to go to the United States, and to assist generally in the official and unofficial service of the principal Consular officer of the United States at Canton, China, for the herein specified compensation to be paid by the said Charles Seymour.

The sum paid by Charles Seymour for six months out in advance for the transient to be occupied by Alfred Alf on Shamoen is to apply as part payment for the latter's services, and Charles Seymour is to make no charge for the use of furniture and household utensils supplied by him for use by Alfred Alf in said tenement.

Charles Seymour SEAL
 Alfred Alf SEAL



Canton,
Sept. 25. 1896.

*Act
Sept 25*

CABLE MESSAGE.
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Guomg 16 Canton

RECEIVED at

Washn. D.C. Sept 25 1896

*Secretary Lockhill
Washn.*

*Health requires leave absence
America soon is Alfred Alf
Vice Deputy appointed.
Seymour*

No. 292.



*an officer
should be
sent to me within
Nov 19*



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, October 1st 1886

Mr. Seymour.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

*Mr. Alfred Alf, Vice and Deputy Consul
of the U.S.*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Enclosing, Bond and Oath
Business particulars of Consulate,
pertinent to Mr Alf's duties*

No. 392.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, October 1st 1876.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Oath, (form Number One,) and Bond (form Number Four) executed by Mr. Alfred Alf to qualify him, with the approval of the Department of State, to act as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States, at Canton, China.

Consul Hunt of Hong Kong and myself unite in certifying to the sufficiency of the sureties, both of whom are registered citizens of the United

States at this Consulate.

Doctor John K. Sloan, Superintendent of the Medical Mission Hospital, in the service of the American Presbyterian Mission Society, and Reverend Ezekias J. Simmons, a veteran in the American Southern Baptist Conference Mission, as worthy representatives of the great American Missionary Organizations in Southern China, may be regarded as significant of the estimation in which Mr. Alf is held by the American community at and about Canton.

Mr. Alf has been assisting me since July 17, 1896, and under pay, according to our agreement; and is now somewhat familiar with the numerous duties of a Consular officer; and in order that he may be fully ac-

(3)

established in the performance of his duties, while I am here to supervise, I have this day notified the foreign merchants at Canton that Mr. Alfred Alf. has qualified as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States, and is authorized to sign Consular Invoices, as Deputy Consul of the United States while I am here, and as Vice Consul of the United States when he takes charge of this Consulate during my absence on leave, granted by the Department of State.

Mr. Alf, under my instructions or request, commenced signing Consular Invoices, as Deputy Consul of the United States this day.

I am very thankful to the Department of State for so kindly and promptly wiring a favorable reply to my telegram of the 25th instant stating "Health requires leave absence" "America soon." "Is Alfred Alf" "Vice Deputy approved?"

For Summer of 1896 began in May.

(4)

and has continued to date with unusual severity, to the injury of many foreign residents who had passed safely through many previous summers in Southern China.

After continuing at my post during the past fourteen years without visiting America, or availing myself of leave of absence, except for the short visit to Japan in 1887; and after remaining here during the prevalence of the Plague during 1894, when it was estimated that about One hundred and twenty thousand natives died within six months from that scourge, which poisoned the air and food supplies;

I found this Summer had seriously impaired my health; and therefore

I shall gladly avail myself of the leave of absence to visit the United States between the present month of October and the approaching month of January; and the limited allowance of time for recuperation will scarcely again justify me in hoping for requisite health to serve our Government as I have aimed to do.

(5)

It is gratifying to be able to state that all of the many contested cases, which required the attention of this Consulate have been adjusted and settled; so that there is now no cause of contention or difference between this Consulate and the Chinese authorities affecting American interests in this Consular District; of which fact the U.S. Consulate General and the U.S. Legation in China will bear testimony.

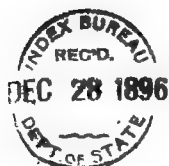
With thankful acknowledgments of the kindness, courtesy, and approval of the Department of State, during my long service as Consul at Canton; and commending Vice and Deputy Consul. Alf. to your consideration during my absence, for which leave has been kindly granted;

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

Oath and Bond }
as inclosure }

No. 293.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, November 10th 1896.

Mr. Alfred Alf.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Taking charge of Office.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1. Statement of subject.
2. Reasons why taking charge.
3. The execution of bond.
4. About accounts.

Wm. at hand
Nov 19-

No. 293.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, November 10th 1896.

Honorable W. W. Reckhill.

~~Assistant~~ ^{Acting} Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day taken over the charge of this Consulate, as Honorable Charles Seymour, U.S. Consul at this Port, is unable on account of sickness to attend to his official duties.

The Honorable Charles Denby, U.S. Minister at Peking, has kindly requested and procured my recognition by the Chinese Authorities.

2.

Hon. Charles Seymour, acting under Doctor's advice went to Hong Kong October 3rd last and on the 10th of that month had a severe attack of cerebral hemorrhage which left him quite helpless both physically and mentally, and has continued in much the same condition since then.

On the 19th October last I apprised Hon. Thomas R. Jernigan, U.S. Consul General, Shanghai, of Mr. Seymour's condition, in the reply to which Mr. Jernigan said that if Mr. Seymour was unable to attend to his official duties and I should deem it necessary to take charge of the office, I should wire him to that effect, and he would request the U.S. Minister at Peking to have me recognized by
the

3.

the Chinese Authorities. This I did,; and have also written him fully to the same effect,; and sent him a communication from Mr. Seymour's attending physician, Dr. J. M. Swan, of the Medical Mission Hospital, Canton, China, a copy of which I herewith enclose also, which will explain Mr. Seymour's sickness and give full particulars of Mr. Seymour's condition.

It appears proper to acknowledge, at this time also, receipt of your dispatch No. 179, dated September 14th last, informing me of my appointment as U.S. Vice and Deputy Consul at Canton, with inclosure as therein stated; and a blank form of Bond, which I have executed and enclosed

4.

enclosed herewith.

The Sureties are the same as in the old bond sent by Consul Seymour on October 1st 1896, and I have requested Hon. W. E. Hunt, U. S. Consul at Hong Kong, to certify to the sufficiency of the sureties. As Mr. Seymour joined with Mr. Hunt in certifying the former bond, Mrs. Seymour has inserted Mr. Seymour's name on this bond, and has written under it, "by Mrs. Seymour," which I trust will be satisfactory to the Department of State.

I beg leave to submit also, that since Mr. Seymour is unable to attend to any official business, and since I have virtually been in charge of the affairs of this office.

3.

office from the first day of this present quarter; and since Mr. Seymour on several occasions expressed his desire that I should account for this quarter to the Department of State; and since Mr. Seymour had, previous to his illness turned all his funds in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hong Kong, over to my account, that I will, agreeable with the above stated reasons, account to the Department of State for this present quarter, unless objection should be made to the contrary.

Thanking you for the honor of having been appointed Vice and Deputy Consul at Canton, and
trusting

6.

trusting that you will approve
of my action in the above men-
tioned matter,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
U.S. Viceconsul in charge.

Enclosures viz:-

1. Copy of Mr. Swan's letter.
2. New bond.

Canton November 2nd / 1896.

H. Alf Esquire,

U.S. Deputy Consul,
Canton.

Dear Sir,

In view of the unavoidable delay of U.S. Consul, Charles Seymour, in returning to Canton, I volunteer, as attending physician, to explain briefly the circumstances which have caused it, and thus enable the State Department at Washington, or anyone else concerned, to more fully understand the situation.

Early in September, owing to premonitory symptoms of cerebral hemorrhage, I advised Mr. Seymour to relinquish, so far as possible, all official duties and arrange at an early date for a leave of absence to America. As a temporary expedient and to avoid the excessive heat of Canton, I urged that he go to the Peak in Hong Kong and enjoy the advantages to be derived from the sea breezes and an average temperature some ten or twelve degrees lower than that of Canton.

This he did on October 3rd.

As I was to be in Hong Kong for a part of October he was still under my daily observation.

While spending a few days at my house, he on October 10th suffered from a pronounced cerebral hemorrhage resulting in partial paralysis of the right side and rendering him generally helpless.

Convalescence has been slow and I was not able to advise his return to Canton until October 30th at which

time. I attended to his removal.

During the past week he has made decided improvement. At this time, however, I am unable to say how complete his recovery will be. The probability is that for several months at least he will be unable for official duty, and I am doubtful as to his again being able to assume the duties of his office.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) J. M. Swan, M.D.

No. 294.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, November 28th 1896.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

For

SUBJECT:

Circulars and Books.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Acknowledging receipt of Circulars,
Books, etc.*

No. 284.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, November 28th 1896.

Honorable H. W. Rockhill,

Acting
~~Assistant~~ Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of package from the Department of State, containing Circular dated October 2nd last, also Treasury Department's Circulars on "Value of foreign coins" dated October 1st last, and "Decisions under the Tariff, Immigration, and Navigation Laws Etc., July 1896." I note the instructions there in contained for my guidance in the future.

I am also in receipt of the
Monthly summary of Finance and
Commerce of the United States August
1896" from the Treasury Department;
and the "Year Book of 1895" from the
Department of Agriculture, all of which
will be preserved for the Archives of
this Consulate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
U.S. Consul in charge.

No. 295.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, December 3rd 1896.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State. *File*

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgement of instructions.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 290.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, December 3rd 1896.

Honorable H. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of instructions as contained in Department's Circulars dated Oct. 21st 1896, in regard to "the exercise of the discretion given to Consular officers by Section 2862 of the Revised Statutes", and also two copies of the same instruction or order, which, as requested, have been posted in this office for the benefit of Shippers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

U.S. Vice Consul in Charge.

4p.
No. 296.

Ans. 2/17/97.



Consulate of the United States,



Canton, January 2nd 1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Mr. Whitman

Information in regard to salary.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr Rockhill

Although Mr Seymour
is sick and unable
to be at his office he
is still in his district
and the Dept has pre-
viously held that in
such cases the Consul
is to be considered as
in charge of the Con-
sulate and as en-
titled to his salary.

Comm. Prov. E. H. N.
Reply accordingly
W. R.

No. 296.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, January 2nd 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request information as to whether the rule contained in paragraphs 460:3; 467 and 542, ^{Consular Regulations 1860,} will apply to Honorable Charles Seymour in his present condition and circumstances, under which he has been unable to discharge the duties of his office, as I have rendered the necessary accounts to the Department of State and to the Auditor for the State and other Departments for the whole quarter ended

2.)

ended December 31st 1896, during which time Consul Seymour has been prevented by illness, with the exception of the first three days of said quarter, from being in the office at all.

Consul Seymour had obtained leave of absence from the Department of State but had not entered upon said leave of absence when he was taken sick.

With reference to my taking charge of office I beg to refer to my dispatch No. 293, to the Department of State, dated November 10th 1896; and as to the reason why I assumed such charge I beg to refer to Mr. J. M. Swan's letter inclosed in said dispatch, and marked A, in which letter shows that Consul Seymour acted under his Doctor's advice when he went to Hong Kong, October 3rd 1896, and

(3)

and that, on the 30th of the same month he had a severe attack of cerebral hemorrhage resulting in partial paralysis, and also that Mr. Seymour was moved back to Canton on the 30th day of October 1896. I inclose herewith also a letter of a later date in regard to Mr. Seymour's condition of health from his physician, Dr. J. McSwain.

With regard to the agreement for my compensation I inclose herewith a copy of the same, the original having been sent to the Department of State by Hon. Charles Seymour in his dispatch No. 291, dated July 9th, 1896.

I desire this information not in anticipation of any difficulty in adjusting matters between Mr. Charles Seymour and myself, but because I believe it

4.)

it will be more satisfactory to all concerned if the Department of State would kindly give advice in the matter; and also with reference to the notarial fee received for the same quarter ended December 31st 1896.

All the official and notarial fees received at this Consulate during the above named quarter, with the exception of the first three days, have been deposited in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong, and placed to my current account transferred to me by Consul Seymour previous to his illness, less salaries of Interpreter and Writer and myself, and the running or current expenses of the office for the same period.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf,
Vice Consul.

Inclosures:
1. Mr. Swan's letter.
2. The agreement.

Canton, Dec. 10th. 1898.

A. Alf Esq.

Canton.

Dear Mr Alf:-

In response to your inquiry about Mr Seymours condition of health I may say that there is not much to be added to what I wrote you some time since. I have been in almost daily attendance upon Mr Seymour and I am glad to say that his progress toward recovery has exceeded my best expectations: that is, he has gained more rapidly than I expected he would, and, physically, more fully than I expected he would

His paralysis has considerably lessened and he is able to walk a little with assistance, and he sits up daily. His mental condition which was so profoundly disturbed has been more slow in improvement and he is still not altogether clear, but he has improved much more rapidly in this respect than such cases usually do.

At this time it is impossible to say how complete or rapid his recovery will be. He will be an invalid for some months to come, so far as I can foretell.

I am,

Very faithfully yours,



J. M. Swan M.D.

At Canton, China, this eighth day of July, A.D. 1896, subject to the approval of ^{the} Consul General of the United States of America at Shanghai, China, and the Department of State, United States, in Washington, D. C., it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the undersigned Charles Dymond, Consul of the United States at Canton, China, and Reverend Alfred Alf, (a naturalized citizen of the United States of America, for some years past in charge of the American "Scandinavian Free Mission" in Canton, China, and claiming Denver, Colorado, as my place of residence in the United States) that in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, United States currency, per annum, or in that proportion for a shorter or longer term than one year, as the case and circumstances may be, payable in monthly sums of sixty two and 50/100 Dollars U.S. Cy. to the said Alfred Alf by the said Charles Dymond, the said Alfred Alf will act, as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at the Consulate of the United States in Canton, China, continuously, from the sixteenth day of the present month of July, A.D. 1896, whether the said Consul Charles Dymond shall be present or absent, until the arrival of a new Consul as his successor at Canton, China, provided the health of said Alfred Alf so permits. This agreement is made to enable Consul Charles Dymond, after about four-teen years of continuous service at the United States Consulate in Canton, China, without leave of absence except for sixty days visit to Japan in 1887, to enjoy a few weeks of rest and recreation this summer in China or Japan; and to obtain leave of absence to visit the United States of America, next year.

The said Alfred Alf agrees to assist in conducting the Chinese and English correspondence of the United States

consulate to assist in verifying and certifying consular invoices and valuations, to assist in the preparation of sworn declarations, identifications affidavits, and preparing and issuing certificates for exempt classes of Chinese who wish to go to the United States, and to assist generally in the official and unofficial service of the principal consular officer of the United States at Canton, China, for the herein specified compensation to be paid by the said Charles Seymour.

The sum paid by Charles Seymour for six months' rent in advance for the tenement to be occupied by Alfred Alf on Shamun is to apply as part payment for the latter's services; and Charles Seymour is to make no charge for the use of furniture and household utensils supplied by him for less by Alfred Alf in said tenement.

(Signed) Charles Seymour 
(Signed) Alfred Alf. 

No. 297.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, January 11th 1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

1/26/97

SUBJECT:

Circulars and Books.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 297.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, January 11th 1897.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
having received from the Department
of State copies of Consular Reports
for September, October, and November
1896, one copy Exports Declared for the
United States for the Quarter ended June
30th 1896, and Monthly Summary of
Finance and Commerce of the United
States for September 1896, and Decisions
Under the Tariff, Emigration, and
Navigation Laws etc for August and
September

September 1896; I beg also to acknowledge having received the Department's circulars dated October 29th 1896 in regard to Quarantine Regulations; and November 7th 1896 in regard to Certificates as to Arsenic cured hides; and November 11th 1896 in regard to Requisition of blank forms supplied by the Department.

The instructions contained in the above circulars are duly noted and will be observed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
U.S. Vice Consul in charge.

Cong.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1897

Canton China
Feb 9th-1897

Authd.
March 26
Conf'd 27

To the Department -
of State
Washington
U.S.A.

See dispatch No 189
Dated Washington U.S.A
Sept-14th-1896 - Leave of absence
for 60 days was granted my hus-
band, Charles Seymour Consul
at Canton China for U.S.A. - by the
Department of State, - when I reached
him - his health was not strong enough
to take it, & the Department could not
or would not, grant him leave of absence
for 1897. He now herewith through
me, his wife - asks leave to visit his
own country at once, for the improve-
ment of his health - & as he has never before
requested such, in all the 13 years
he has so faithfully served his
Government - in this land - I feel sure
that will be mercifully granted! -
Therefore - will the Department

of State at Washington D.C. cable
him this leave immediately -
While he is now improving in our cooler
weather, he seriously requires the trip to
his native land - & he will gladly
report at Washington - I have the
honor to be your obedient servant.
Mrs Chas Seymour -

Acknowledged April 5, 1897.

No. 298.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, February 10th 1897

Mr. Alf

Mr. Quincy

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Chinese Oil Tree, Aleurites Cordata.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Transmitting information about the Tung
Shii or Chinese Oil Tree.*

~~United States Consulate~~
Canton

No. 298.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, February 10th 1897.

Honorable W. H. Reckhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir (Canton Sept)

In pursuance of instructions contained in your dispatch No 181, dated December 5th 1896, I have the honor to report a few facts collected in reference to the Tung Shui or Chinese Oil Tree, the *Churitea cordata*.

By looking over the Statistical Tables for the different ports of China, contained in the Imperial Maritime Customs Gazette and Trade Returns for 1895 and 1896, we find that Canton is not the home of
the

17

Tung Shu (Abur-lu (cordata), which yields the Tung Shu or Wood Oil of Chinese commerce.

On the contrary we find that Hankow is the chief place of export, from which port was exported to foreign countries and Chinese ports during the first three quarters of 1896, 138,556 piculs of this native oil. A small portion of this quantity, in all probability, reached Canton. But the Likin Office of Canton informs us that most of the Wood Oil, that finds its way to Canton, comes from Ngan-hwei Province. Kwai-chau, in Kwang-se Province, is also said to make small shipments of this oil to Canton, and I have it from reliable sources that the tree ^{also} grows ~~also~~ at Hsin-chau, in the Kwang-tung Province, near

(5)

near Kunan. It also grows in the islands of Formosa and Hainan, and is cultivated in Hong Kong.

Hankow being the principal place of export of the Wood oil, but shows no inkots, it follows the oil must come to Hankow in junks, or native boats, down the Yangtze River and other Rivers.

The most of this oil, as I am informed by reliable Customs officers, comes from Szechuen Province, and the best of it is said to come from Kunan.

The above facts will serve to locate the tree, which may be said to grow in the Province, along the course of the Yangtze River, but more abundantly on the south of it than on the north, except in the Szechuen Province where it probably grows very extensively.

The Tung Shu attains to the height of from 10 to 20 or 25 feet, and grows on mountains and hilly ground.

The oil is expressed from the nut or fruit of the Tung Shu by a process similar to that used for expressing the
ground

4.)

groundnut oil. This oil is usually of a light color, somewhat resembling linseed oil, and emits a somewhat pungent odor.

It is extensively used for caulking, painting, and varnishing, and preserving wood work generally. Almost all of the native boats on the Canton River are overdrawn with one or more coats of this oil, without the admixture of other ingredients, and serve the same purpose that so many coats of paint do on other boats.

The ink extensively used throughout the Chinese Empire is also made from the smoke of this same oil.

As directly bearing on this subject I here leave to quote from a letter from Charles Ford, Esquire, Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, Hong Kong:

Albizia cordata is a small tree which is cultivated in South China, and as far north as the Yangtze valley, as well as in Japan. The wood is said to be used for making lutes and is also excellent

(5)

excellent for pitheas for building purposes; it is also said to be never injured by insects. In South China I have seen it growing on hilly situations only when the soil was moderately good. The oil obtained from its seeds is used for painting ~~when exposed to moisture~~ and also in the ~~all kinds of wood manufacture of~~ oil paper. It is also, I understand, an ingredient in Chinese varnish which is ~~also~~ extensively used for varnishing furniture. The oil is poisonous and not used for cooking purposes as an article of food.

In bringing to a close my investigation in regard to the Tung Shu, permit me also to quote from the "Chinese Materia Medica", which will illustrate the large sphere of usefulness occupied by the oil of this tree: "The best Wood oil comes to Hankow from Shin-chau Fu, in Hunan. The oil is given as a remedy in insanity, and in cases of metallic poisoning. It is emetic, acro-narcotic and drastic, proving destructive to rats in a very short time. It is applied as a stimulant

(6.)

timber to carriages, wheels, barrels,
mellings, and boxes, and is a con-
stant ingredient in native plaster.

It was forbidden to be exported during
the Tai ping rebellion, as it is a necessary
article for ship yards."

~~I am, Sir,~~

~~Your obedient servant,~~

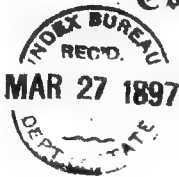
Alfred Off

Officer in charge.

Canton, February 10, 1897.



No. 299.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, February 18th 1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Commission as Vice and Deputy Consul
of Canton.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledging receipt of Commission
and of special passport.

No. 299.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, February 18th 1897

Honorable H. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to thank you
for my Commission as Vice and
Deputy Consul at Canton, China,
which I received from the U.S. Legation
at Peking on the 16th instant.

Permit me also to thank you for
the Special Passport, received at this
Consulate on the 2nd ultimo; enclosed
in your dispatch No. 180, dated November
19th 1896, which I have the honor to
acknowledge herewith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

U.S. Vice Consul in charge.

No. 300.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, February 23rd 1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Inclosing dispatch, Appraiser's Office,
New York.

Letter for
ward
2/23/97

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 300.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, February 23rd 1897.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a dispatch addressed to the U.S. Custom-House, Appraiser's Office, at the Port of New York, and will thank you to forward the same to New York.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
U.S. Viceconsul in charge.

No. 301.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, March 11th 1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Flag-staff.

*Can find
all now but little
amount to a...*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requesting permission to erect a
new flag-staff.

No. 301.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, *March 10th 1897*

Honorable H. H. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that this Consulate is sorely in need of a new flag-staff. The old one is badly decayed at the base. The decay extends all around and for several feet upward.

In its present condition it is unsafe and should not be allowed to remain so much longer.

Therefore I beg leave to request
permission

permission to replace the old dilapidated flag-staff by a new one, as early as convenient.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
H. Vincent in charge.



No. 302.

C



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, March 18th 1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Acknowledging Circulars, Books, etc.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 302.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, March 18th 1897.

Honorable W. H. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge having received from the Department of State the following books, circulars, pamphlets etc:

January 25, 1897:

Annual report of the Auditor for the State and other Departments, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896; and Notice to Mariners No. 213.

January 29, 1897:

Circulars, Dept. State, dated Dec. 14, 1896.

February 20, 1897:

Departments' Circulars dated January 12, 1897
and Treas. Dept. Circular dated " 1st ",
also "Decisions etc" for November 1896 &
Notice to Mariners N^o. 214.

March 5:

Monthly Summary of Finance and
Commerce of the U.S. A. for Nov. 1896.

March 12:

Consular Reports Jan. 1897.

March 17:

Departments' Circulars dated Jan. 20; 22 &
29, respectively, and Treas. Dept. Circulars
dated Dec. 31, 1896 and Jan. 18, 1897; also

Index to Notices to Mariners, and two
copies of Consular Regulations 1896.

Instructions duly noted and observed.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

U.S. Consul in charge.

No. 303.

CONSUL
NOTED. FILED.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, April 20th

1897.



Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Consul Seymour

To Audir
Act 25
Nov 24

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reporting Consul Seymour's departure
from Canton.

Act 25.
Audir

No. 303

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, April 20th 1897.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report for your information that Hon. Charles Seymour, left this port on the 16th instant for Swatow, where Consul and Mrs. Seymour will stay with their daughter and son-in-law -

Mr. McStaffie for a short time, after which they will probably return to America.

Mr. McStaffie came to bring them to Swatow and will probably also accompany

to accompany them to the United States if circumstances permit.

On leaving Consul Seymour was able with a little assistance to come down stairs; and to walk unassisted from the Consulate to the boat landing; and then again with a little assistance he easily ascended the gangway of the steamer.

With reference to the Agreement existing between Consul Seymour and myself it is modified in such a way that each of us receives half of the compensation of the office. A copy of said modification is herewith inclosed.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

Alfred Alf.

U.S. Consul in charge.

Enclosure as above.

U.S. Consulate, Canton, China.
April 5th 1897.

The Agreement made at Canton, China, on the eighth (8th) day of July 1896, between Honorable Charles Seymour, U.S. Consul, at Canton, China, and Vice and Acting Consul of Canton, China, as to said Vice and Acting compensation, as Vice and Acting Consul at Canton, China, is hereby so modified that said Honorable Charles Seymour and said Alfred Alf shall from the (1st) first day of April 1897, inclusive, divide the compensation of this office between themselves, each receiving one half of said compensation, share and I share alike for the time specified in said Agreement.

(Signed) Chas Seymour
by W. H. Seymour
Alfred Alf

304.

File



*United States Consulate,
Canton, China, April 29th 1897.*

Mrs Alf

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Acknowledgment of Department's Circular
dated March 6th 1897*

604.

United States Consulate,
Canton, April 29th 1897.

Honorable John Sherman,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's Circular dated March 6th 1897, in which you inform me that you have been appointed Secretary of State of the United States, and that you had that day entered upon the duties of that office.

Permit me at the same time to congratulate you, and to convey hereby my best good wishes for the successful and happy administration of the affairs of your office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred H.
U.S. Consul in charge.

No. 305-



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, May 21st



Acknowledged.
JUL 8 1897
To Shanghai for
reference
1897 Dec 12 '96

Mr. Alf,

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

U.S. Consular Agency at Swatow.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr. Ivo Strick tenders his resignation
as U.S. Consular Agent at Swatow.

From Chamberlain Commence
Secretate Nov 25 1895
158 for Shanghai since against

Dept. resignation in the
the U.S. Consular Agency as
Suggested. Questioned
to S. will be
considered after meeting
answ.

No. 305.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, May 21st 1897.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that this office is in receipt of a dispatch from Jos Strick, Esquire, U.S. Consular Agent, at Swatow, China, therewith tendering his resignation of office. A copy of said dispatch is herewith inclosed.

Referring to Mr. Strick's dispatch No. 6 dated March 31, 1897, mentioned in the inclosed copy herewith I quote the following as bearing upon the subject:

The Rev. W. Ashmore of Swatow, has some old claims against Chinese traders for outstanding rents etc. I have tried my best to obtain the help of the authorities in order to arrive at a favorable settlement of Mr. Ashmore's quite just cause, but all my endeavors were frustrated by the passive attitude of the local officials.

It seems to me to be impossible for the U.S. Consular Agent to arrange the smallest claims for U.S. Citizens; all my representations being entirely disregarded by the local authorities.

I feel therefore in duty bound to tender my resignation, hoping that my eventual successor will have more influence and better luck in his official dealings with the local officials.

This will certainly be the case if this official should be a salaried Consul or Vice Consul appointed by the U.S. Department of State.

As I have taken over the charge of the U.S. interests at this post by order of the Imperial German Minister in Peking I will first have to get his sanction of the contemplated step and afterwards I will send you my official resignation.

With reference to Mr. Achmorr's claims for outstanding rents I am glad to say that Mr. Strick finally succeeded in settling the same.

Referring to the inclosed copy of Mr. Strick's dispatch No. 17 dated May 16, 1897, and also to the above quotation from Mr. Strick's dispatch No. 6 dated March 31, 1897. I concur with him that a different arrangement would probably be more suitable and efficient to protect the interests and maintain the rights of American citizens in that section of this Consular District.

From what I can learn from other sources through correspondence with American citizens residing there, it appears that the Chinese officials are accustomed to regard the claims of American citizens as of no great importance. This is probably due to a great extent to the lenient way in which such claims are represented by the Consular officers of the United States. This disadvantage could be avoided if said officers had or would receive the proper support from their Government to back them in their just requests.

In view therefore of the above facts and present condition of things as herein represented, I respectfully request, subject to the approval of the United States Consul General at Shanghai and the Department of State that the U.S. Consular Agency at Swatow, China, be hereafter discontinued; and that some other arrangement be adopted by which a few will be enabled to visit not only the port of Swatow but also any other
port

post or place in this Consular District whenever necessity so requires.

Such arrangement could possibly be effected by the appointment of a salaried Vice Consul or by the appointment of a Consular Clerk at this post who could act as Vice Consul during the absence of the principal officer.

Awaiting instructions as to this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Off
U.S. Vice Consul in charge.

Enclosure as above.

(Copy.)

No 17/67

United States Consular Agency,
Swatow, China, 16th May 1897.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch No 6 of March 31, 1897 I now beg to inform you that I have received a dispatch from H. I. G. Mc's Minister in Peking authorizing me to tender my resignation as Consular Agent of the United States at Swatow. This I am doing now officially.

I will certainly continue in office until an answer from the Department of State is received or until you have made other arrangements.

Having had charge of the interests of the citizens of the United States at Swatow for the last eight years and having besides acted as Interpreter to your Honorable General in Shanghai (in 1884) I dare say I have a competent judgment

To

Alfred Alf. Esquire,
U.S. Vice Consul in charge,
Canton.

judgment as to what ^{the} wants are of this port and therefore I propose to do away with this Consular Agency and establish a Consulate or at least a Vice Consulate with a duly qualified Consular officer in charge. Should this be infeasible, the Commissioners of Customs might be asked to perform the duties.

But should it be impossible to arrange matters in this way I beg to propose again to nominate some one U.S. Vice Consul and have the port visited by a Consul when necessary.

I do not know of a competent person agreeable to all concerned that would be willing to take upon himself the duties of this office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Jos Strick.



July 22/97
No. 306.



ack. 7/22

Handwritten signature

ack. 7/22



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, June 9th

1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

West River.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*The West River was opened to trade
and commerce on June 4th. 1897.*

Handwritten notes and stamps on the right margin, including "RECEIVED" and "JUL 22 1897".

Print
No. 306. *July 22-97*

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, June 9th 1897.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the water-course in this Consular District commonly known as the West River has finally been opened to trade and commerce as far westward as Hoo Chau-fu, popularly known as Ng Chau, which has been made a Treaty Port. Midways between Ng Chau and Canton a small place call Sam Shui is also made an open port. Besides these two ports, four other places have

have been established Stages or Ports of Call, also opened to Trade, viz: Nam Chuk, Kung Mun, Shu Hing and Tak Hing.

The formal opening of the River took place on the 4th instant, that day being a Chinese holiday known as the "Dragon Boat Festival".

There are a number of American citizens residing at Ng Chau and a few at Shu Hing.

With reference to trade there is ^{least} at one small American vessel or schooner intended for traffic on this River.

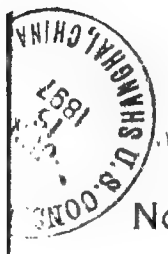
The people are friendly and utmost good-will prevails.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Hf

H. S. Hicouneul in charge



No. 307.

File



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, June 9th

1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Consular Office and premises.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Requesting permission to renew the
lease of this Office.*

No. 307.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, June 9th 1897.

Honorable W. H. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the lease of the Office and premises of this Consulate expires on April 30th 1898.

Upon the expiration of this lease the agent is willing to renew it, but owing to the present great depreciation of silver thinks he cannot let it at the same rate as before viz: \$850.00 per annum, Mexican silver. But I am informed that the rent will be raised to

1. \$1000.00 Mexican, per annum.

As there is no more suitable place
for an office available, I respectfully request permission to renew the lease for a term of three years with the privilege of two more if desirable, and that the allowance for rent for this Consulate be raised proportionately to meet the demands of a higher rent.

While awaiting instructions on this subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
U.S. Vice Consul in charge.

File



No. 308.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, July 5th

1897

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Consular Archives

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Acknowledging Reports, Decisions, Circulars,
etc.*

No. 508.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, July 5th 1897.

Honorable William R. Day.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of official and other documents as follows, viz:

March 23rd

Department's Circular dated Jan. 23, 1897, with inclosures, Notice to Mariners No. 215:

Summary of Commerce & Finance for Dec. 1896;

Register of the Department of State corrected to Jan. 14, 1897.

April 1st:

Consular Reports February 1897.

2.)

Departments Circulars Feb. 12th & 15th,
One lot Form No. 159.

24th

Departments Circular Feb. 24, 1897.

Notice to Mariners No. 216.

Statement of the Public Debt, February,

Decisions for Dec. 1896 dated Jan. 2, 1897.

May 4th

Monthly Summary of Finance & Commerce for
Jan. 1897.

18th

Consular Reports March 1897.

Treasury Departments Circular dated April 1.

Departments Circulars March 12 & 15.

13th

Decisions Jan. 1, 1897.

Passport Regulations etc.

19th

Notice to Mariners No. 217.

(3)

Statement of the Public Debt for March 1897.

22nd

Circulars dated Jan. 10th, 1897.

Monthly Summary etc for Feb. 97.

June 3rd

Exports declared Dec. 31, 1896.

World's Commerce, 1895-1896.

7th

Department's Circulars, April 8, 14 & 17, 97.

8th

Consular Reports April, 1897.

Treasury Department's Reports, Inspections of
Quarantine Stations,

As Piece of Quarantine Practice,

Department's Circulars dated April 28, 1897.

Notice to Mariners No. 218.

Statement of the Public Debt for April.

Monthly Summary for March.

Acquisitions etc.

28th

Synopsis of the Decisions of Treas. Dep.
Department's Circulars May 8, May 11, (patents)
May 11 (Assistant Secretary of State); May 14.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

U.S. Viceconsul in charge.

Canton
 July 8th 1897
 7/14
 RECD.
 JUL 12 1897
 DEPT. OF STATE
 CLERK,
 JUL 20 1897
 Department of State.
 My leave of absence of
 90 days having now ex-
 pired, & my health not
 having greatly improved,
 I am compelled herewith
 at this time, to tender
 my resignation, as U.S.
 Consul at Canton China.
 The Vice Consul, Revd.
 Alfred Alfrow in charge
 of that Consulate - while
 a capable man in many
 ways, is hardly adequate to
 the demands required by
 such a populous & turbu-
 lent district... I trust my
 Government will send to

sufficient - many to maintain
 the efficiency of that Consulate.
 I tried faithfully to do for
 many years, & did succeed :-
 I do see the folly of remaining
 in such a hot-country 14 years
 without availing myself of
 any of climate - But I felt
 my duty to stay at my post.
 I did, to the sacrifice of my
 health - I am now at
 my native place - Burlington
 Vermont -

Sincerely thanking you
 for the politeness & kindness
 with which the Department
 has always treated me, &
 have the honor to be your
 obedient servant -

Charles Seymour.

Charles Seymour,
Corone of the U. S. Canton
now at Burlington, Vermont.

Sir:

By direction of the
Secretary of State I beg to
ask the receipt of your
comⁿ of the 8th instant
in wh. you tender your
resignation as Corone
at Canton on account
of ill health and in
reply have to say

that the same is
 accepted with regret.
 The Dept. appreciates
 your many years of
 faithful & efficient
 service and offers
 its best wishes for
~~the~~ restoration ~~to~~
 of your health.

I may add that
 Vice Consul Alf. Rao
 discharged the duties

of the office ~~with~~
during your long illness
in a most satisfactory
manner.

Copy to Alf for
the records. This
fling at him is
entirely uncalled for
- is no doubt from
Mrs. Seymour, who writes

this note, & not from
 the Consul. Alf is a
 very efficient & faithful
 officer & has done a
 great deal to put the
 office records &c. in
 good order. Mrs. S. is
 not as amiable as
 her husband & declined
 to see me when I was
 an Consul. She listened
 to all the conversation from
 the next room. R. S. L.

File

No. 309



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, July 9th

1897.

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Annual Furniture Schedule.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 309.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, July 9th 1897.

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

In pursuance of para. #31 Consular Regulations 1896, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Schedule of the Furniture of this Office at the close of the Fiscal year ended June 30th 1897.

There may be various other small articles which have escaped our notice, and also other insignificant articles, such as ink bottles, rulers, old paper cutters, and various books

books, and pamphlets received
from other than the Department
of State that are not entered
on the schedule.

Trusting that the accompanying
schedule will be satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

U.S. Vice Consul in charge.

Enclosure as above.

Canton May 1, '97
Annual Furniture Schedule J. L.

Inventory of Records, Furniture, etc etc, in
the U.S. Consulate Canton, China, left in this
Office by Charles Seymour.

- 1 1 Copy press.
- 2 1 Seal " and seals.
- 3 2 Coats of Arms.
- 4 17 Vols. U.S. Statutes at Large.
- 5 1 Set of Commercial Relations 1879, 1885, 1886-1887.
- 6 2 Writing tables.
- 7 1 Picture of U.S. Senate.
- 8 1 Vol. Whiston's International Law.
- 9 1 Letter scale and weights.
- 10 3 Tea Books
- 11 2 Invoice Books
- 12 3 Letter book for State Department.
- 13 4 Miscellaneous letter Books.
- 14 3 " record "
- 15 2 Records of U.S. Consular Courts.
- 16 1 " Marine Note of Protest.
- 17 1 " Extended Protest.
- 18 2 Daily Ship's Journals.
- 19 1 Record of Quarterly Statements of Fees.
- 20 1 Book - Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels.
- 21 1 Record of Births and Deaths.
- 22 1 Set Files for Circulars and Letters.
- 23 2 Registers of letters sent.
- 24 1 " " received.

25. 1 Record of American Citizens.
26. 1 " " relief of American seamen.
27. 3 Stamps for Invoices.
28. 4 Official seals.
29. 2 Chinese Inkstands.
30. 1 Iron box (too rusty for use).
31. 2 Whit books.
32. 1 Cover for official circulars.
33. 1 Case with glass doors, for blank forms.
34. 1 Pine table (long and narrow).
35. 2 Chairs.
36. 4 Vols. Consular Regulations 1874, 1881, 1888 & 1896.
37. 1 Lot flags.
38. 1 " press copy books. (used up.)
39. 1 Seal press for Consular Agency at King Chow, Foo.
40. 1 " " " " " Whou-poa.
41. 1 Vol. Chitty on Bills.
42. 1 " Sergeant " Constitutional Law.
43. 1 " Sedgwick on Measure of Damages.
44. 1 " Abbot on Shipping.
45. 1 " Chitty on Contracts.
46. 1 " Blunt's Commercial Digest.
47. 1 " Story on Contracts.
48. 1 " " " Bills.
49. 1 " Collyer's Partnership.
50. 1 Glass paneled case with pigeon holds.
51. 1 " " book case.

- 52 1 Glass paneled book case.
- 53 1 Stand for record books.
- 54 4 Inkstands.
- 55 1 Call bell.
- 56 1 Sealing-wax lamp.
- 57 1 New Miscellaneous record book.
- 58 1 Book current accounts.
- 59 1 Lot of stationery.
- 60 2 Office chairs (arm chairs).
- 61 1 Picture of Washington.
- 62 3 Boxes of Archives.
- 63 1 Official sedan chair presented by F. Garrow (out of order.)
- 64 2 Lots of chair bearer's uniform " " (hats wanting.)
- 65 1 Flag staff (to be replaced by a new one soon.)
- 66 1 Case for books in current use - front is paneled rose wood.
- 67 1 Invoice letter clip.

List of Articles found in the Office but not given in the Inventory.

- 68 1 Vol. Statutes of the U.S.A. 1889-1890.
- 69 1 Lot Foreign Relations.
- 70 2 Vols. Revised Statutes of the U.S. 1873, 1875 & 1878.
- 71 1 Vol. Revised Statutes etc.
- 72 3 Vols. International Law Digest.
- 73 1 Vol. Appendix to Wharton's International Laws.
- 74 1 " Webster's Dictionary.

- 75 1 Vol. Williams' Chinese and English Dictionary 1874.
 76 1 Small Chinese trunk, white leather cover.
 77 1 Record of Marriage certificates. **File**
 78 1 Holy Bible, presented to the steamer "Poyang" by the M. B. S.
 79 1 Lot Consular Reports.
 79½ 1 in. paper punch, 2 pair scissors, 2 Manicure stants, 1 Lot silk taste, 2 press copy books, (Articles recently received from the Dept of State.)

List of Articles given in the Inventory but not found in the Office.

- 80 1 Desk (destroyed by insects and burned up).
 81 1 Diplomatic Correspondence.
 82 1 Record case.
 83 1 Ledger.
 84 1 Book of passports and 2 blank books.
 85 1 Record " "
 86 1 Lot of blank Invoice forms.
 87 1 Vol. Import duties.
 88 1 Boat flag.
 89 1 Phillips on Insurance.
 90 1 Digest of Rev. Laws.
 91 1 Marshall's Insurance.
 92 1 Naval Laws and ^{2 vols.} Haugh's Court Marshall.
 93 1 Green B. table (cover only).
 94 1 Clock.
 95 1 Court platform.

Alfred Alf
 U.S. Vice Consul in charge.

July 9, 1897



Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

August 18th, 1897.

To Auditor
Sept 29



Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Consular Agency at Swatow.

Abstract of Contents.

The closing of the U.S. Consular Agency at Swatow,
China.

72.310.

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

August 18, 1897.

Honorable William R. Day.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's dispatch No 187, dated July 8th 1897, and to ^{inform you} that agreeably with instructions therein contained the U.S. Consular Agency at Swatow, China, has this day been closed and Mr. Strick has been requested to transfer the archives, seals, and other belongings of the Government to this Consulate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
U.S. Consul in charge.

10.311.



File

*Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, September 7th, 1897*

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Circulars, etc.

Abstract of Contents.

18.311.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 7th, 1897.

Honorable William R. Hay,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Circular, dated July 29, 1897, with accompanying Tariff therewith inclosed.

Permit me also to acknowledge having received on the following dates:

July 9, 1897.

Decisions^{etc} for March 1897.

Consular Reports for May 1897.
13.

Notice to Mariners No. 219.

Statement of the Public Debt for May 1897.
28.

Commercial Relations 1895-1896, Vol. I.

August 5.

Commercial Relations 1895-1896, Vol. II.

Consular Reports for June 1897.
13.

Decisions^{etc} for April 1897.

Departments Circulars, dated June 21, 28 & 30 respectively.
23.

The former Bureau of Statistics changed to Bureau
of Foreign Commerce,
24.

Consular Reports for July 1897.
September 6.

Departments Circulars, dated July 15, 29 & August 1, & 2
respectively.

Decisions etc for May 1897.

Public - No 11, 2 copies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
Agent in charge.

✓

1-18. 312.



Mr. Alf

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 9th, 1897.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Matting.

Abstract of Contents.

ack
Copy to Treasury
expression of opinion
Done Oct. 20. 1897
Com. Dec 3
Ans. Nov. 2.

112.312.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 9th, 1897.

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report on what the merchants of Canton shipping Matting to the United States unanimously consider to be correct charges deductible as undutiable from Matting exported to the United States from this port.

I have investigated into this matter and believed the following figures to be reasonable and correct charges, as to the preparation for shipment per each roll of Matting.

Charges Deductible.

	Sintan	Canton & Tungku
Inland Sskins	24 [¢]	—
Boat Hookishin	11 [¢]	—
Canton Export Duty	32 [¢]	32 [¢]
" Sskin	8 [¢]	8 [¢]
Wrappers	16 [¢]	16 [¢]
Canton Boat, Hookishin, Marking etc	14 [¢]	14 [¢]
	\$ 40.57	70 [¢]

I am, Sir,

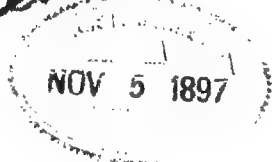
Your obedient servant,

Alfred Ab

U.S. Vice Consul in Charge.

No. 313.

Consular Bureau



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept. 25, 1897



Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

ack. by form.
mt. 8.

Subject:

Report on Mission Stations.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 313.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 25th, 1897.

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

dated 20th June 1897

In pursuance of instructions received from the Consulate General, Shanghai, China, I have the honor to enclose herewith a Schedule or Table showing the various Mission Stations, approximate distances from Canton, estimates of population etc. of this Consular District.

Information not contained in the above Schedule is transmitted herewith, under one clasp, containing the original reports and letters from several of the Missionaries.

Owing to the season, when most of the Missionaries leave their stations for change and rest, it was impossible to collect the required data until this time. There are still a few stations in Kwangsi Province from which no report has come, and one or two also in the Kwang-tung Province which have not yet reported. These stations are however are of less importance and

and in most of them work has but just begun.

Hoping that the present data collected will be satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

U.S. Vice Consul, in charge

Enclosures:

1. Schedule of Mission Stations.
2. Sundry letters etc in regard to Mission stations.

Baptist Missionary Union
Swatow China Sept 13, 1897
Alfred H. Esqr.,

Dear Sir:-

In answer to inquiries of the
accompanying Circular, I
beg to submit the following
answers:-

1. From Canton 310 miles
Name of place Ch'ao-chow-fu
2. By steamer to Swatow and
by native boat from Swatow.
3. From Canton 5 days. Two days
of this spent in making trip
from Swatow to Ch'ao-chow-fu,
a distance of 30 miles.
4. The country is level and banks
of river densely populated.
Sugar cane along this river
is very extensively cultivated.

2.

5. The Chinese claim 300,000. This would easily bring it up to 500,000 seeing that the Chinese do not include women and children in their census.
6. up until within three years have been quite hostile. Now there seems to be a more friendly attitude toward us.
7. We entered this place in 1893 so it is comparatively new. As yet we have no hospital work. There is a hospital here, however, belonging to the "Eng. Presbyterians."
8. We own nothing here as yet.
9. Rentee, a Chinese house for living and another as a Chapel.

3.

10. The shoe trade is carried on very extensively, the shoes made here are famous for their beauty, durability and cheapness. Basket-making and boat building are among the trades.

This is the Prefectural city for the nine districts of Tse-chin. The Examinations bring together here between 30 and 40,000 students.

The consumption of foreign goods is quite extensive. Much flour finds its way here. Kerosine oil, Canned milk, Lamps, clocks, Cotton, cloth, umbrellas, etc.

H. A. Kemp
Swatow
China

Kiaoping chow, China,
Aug. 12, 1897
Alfred Alf. Eag.
Vice-consul in charge

Dear Sir:-

I received Consul-General's
letter of inquiry dated June
20 reached me only yesterday.
I hasten to answer the questions
asked.

Dist. from Canton. I can not
say without delaying this letter.
We are 160 miles by river from
Swatow. The most direct way, ^{however}
is by steamer from Swatow to
Kieh-yang (25 cents). Thence by

Small boat (cay-1.00) to Thong-hong ^{60 li} market in Fung-shun ~~king~~
 Thence by chair to Tchia-hong ~~market~~
 bet on the Mei-Kiang s. Phun &
 The distance ~~is~~ 100 li and a
 chair with about \$2.00 and
 baggage at the rate of 7 cash a city
 At Tchia-hong a boat will cost
 from 1.00 to 3.00 to Kia ying
 90 li down the river.

In case of urgency Kia ying could
 be reached in three days from
 Swatow, or less. By river it
 would take a week under the
 most favorable conditions.
 I have annexed above lines 2
 on "Mode of Travel & Cost," Pl.
 No. 3 - "Length of Time to Reach."

3

No. 4. Approximate Size of Place
About 40,000 inhab.

to the "General tone of people to
missionaries."

No open hostility. Suspicion
of political designs. Bitter opposi-
tion on the part of the gentry, people
generally friendly, same as influ-
enced by the literati.

no extent of work. Hospital Work.

In the city we maintain daily
visiting besides Sunday services.
We have a school with a dozen
scholars. We also have houses
erected and work in the hien
ities of Ping-yuan & Chien-ping
Kia-ying Prefecture and of
Hong-hong in Ting-chowfu,
Fuh-hien Prov. No hospital work.

at present
No. 7. We have but one piece
of property bought last fall
for the nominal price of
660 dollars. It is an old Chi-
nese building just outside
the East Gate.

No. 8. Besides the building shown
of above & used for a school we
have only a large Chinese shop
in which we live and hold
our meetings. Also the three
rented houses in the cities
mentioned in No. 6.

All carrying & agricultural work
except ploughing is done by women.
Shoes and slugs are character-
istic products. Dry goods, cloth,
lamps, umbrellas, a little flour, ^{oil}
should be glad to answer promptly
any further inquiries.
Yours respectfully,
Geo. Campbell.

(77) Baptist Missionary, Non-Profit
Consulate General of the United States,
Shanghai, China, 20th June, 1897.

Sir:
I am directed by the Department
to request you to have the Mission sta-
tions in your consular district answer
the following inquiries as early as prac-
ticable, and when the answers are re-
ceived you will forward the same to
the Department in the usual way --
How far from Canton? ^{Kit Yang 35 ml. inland from Swatow}
^{From Canton about 200 ml. (2)}
Mode of travel and cost. Coast Steamer via Hong Kong.
Length of time to reach. Twenty four hours.
General character of country traversed, not
omitting mention of any striking features. ^(Rich of soil)
^{The district is a plain, drained by many rivers & canals. People very poor. & the nature}
^{A great change is noted. The people throughout the entire district}
Kit Yang district are very friendly. We are very seldom insulted
in this city.
Approximate size of place. Kit Yang city 125,000 ^{Kit Yang}
^{district about 250,000 people}
General tone of people to missionaries.

Extent of work, - Hospital work. ^{Halls}
^{Chapel. Praching}
^{Schools}
^{Hospital and Dispensary}
Headquarters at Kit Yang City.

Value of Mission property, and situation.

About \$5,000.00. Expect to enlarge this coming year to the extent
^{\$12,000 to \$3,000}

Mission property, - whether rented or owned, ^{all owned}
^{except praching halls.}

Any general remarks on the occupations
of the people, character of trade, foreign
goods consumed, etc., etc.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
To Speicher. (Signed) T. P. Jernigan
Baptist General.

Alfred Alf, Esq.,
U. S. Vice Consul in Charge.
Canton.

Baptist Missionary Union

Swatow, Aug. 6th. 1897.

Alfred Alf Esq.

U.S. Vice Consul,

Canton.

Sir:

I beg to submit through you our reply to the questions asked by Consul General Jernigan in behalf of the Department of State.

Q.1. How far from Canton?

A. At Swatow. (Mission compound at Kak-chio one mile from the town and across the harbor.)

Q.2. Mode of travel and cost.

A. Steamer from Hong Kong. Fare \$15. Mex.

Q.3. Length of time to reach?

A. From sixteen to twenty-four hours.

Q.4. General character of country traversed, not omitting mention of any striking feature.

A. Route is by sea along a rugged coast.

Q.5. Approximate size of place.

A. 30,000.

Q.6. General tone of people to missionaries.

A. Increasingly respectful and friendly.

Q.7. Extent of work. Hospital work.

A. Including Kak-chio, 35 stations within radius of 50 miles from Swatow, with something over 1,000 living church-members.

There is a hospital at Kak-chio with wards for both men and women. The number of in-patients for the year 1896 was 513, the total number of applications for ~~medical~~ treatment was 12,075.

Q.8. Value of mission property, and situation.

A. The greater part of the mission property is at Kak-chio. The

E

dwellings of the missionaries, (excepting those who have gone to inland points, and who reporting for themselves, are not included in this statement) together with our general schools, are located at Kak-chio. The property at this point, owned by the American Baptist Missionary Union, headquarters Boston, Mass. is worth about \$40,000. Mex.

Q.9. Mission property, whether rented or owned.

A. We have chapels or meeting places, at all of our 34 outstations. Of these 5 are rented, 4 are held by mortgage, and the other 25 are owned by the mission. In many cases, especially of late the deeds have been made out in the name of the American Baptist Mission. In former days they have sometimes been made in the name of a missionary and sometimes in the name of a native Christian, and the papers then made over to the mission in whose possession they are now held.

Q.10. Any general remarks on the occupations of the people, character of trade, foreign goods consumed, etc. etc.

A. One of the leading products of the region is sugar. It is made from the cane by the crudest and most wasteful of native appliances. There ought to be a good field here for sugar machinery, if simple and not too expensive, provided American implements can once be introduced. Advertisements in the mission papers and periodicals would help introduce, especially if illustrated by the cheap plates so common at home. Illustrated descriptive catalogues of a few leading implements, the catalogues being adapted to Chinese requirements, would be helpful. One of our missionaries was recently asked by a Chinese sugar grower to get some information in regard to an American cane-mill. After some correspondence he succeeded in securing the loan of an American catalogue, with a careful request for its return, it being apparently the only copy in possession of the firm of English merchants who were acting as agents. It would be almost necessary for a firm wanting to introduce sugar machinery in China to send a representative to introduce their mills.

Respectfully,

Wm. Ashmore Jr.

Rept. Missionary Union,
Swatow, China,
July 30, 1897.

Dear Sir.

In answer to Consular General Ferrigan's Circular ordered through you I beg to submit the following:—

My Station, Ung-kung, is about 225 miles from Canton, 45 miles inland from Swatow.

Travel from ^{Swatow} by native boat, or chair, one or two days at a cost of about \$3.

The country traversed ^{consists of} rich and extensive river valleys, with the exception of Challam Bay which is from 10 to 20 miles across according to route taken. Bordering the river valleys and the bay are hills and mountains.

Native residents reckon 100,000 inhabitants at Ung-kung, all of whom now demean themselves with ~~possessiveness~~ respect towards the missionaries who carry on only the work of preaching the Word of God both in public and private.

Value of property \$4000. Max. for buildings and contents thereof belonging to the mission, and \$500. for the site. About \$1000. worth of property at outstations, — total \$5500. All owned by the mission.

The people fish extensively having in Challam Bay which reaches their door steps and is about 30 miles in length leading them out to the open sea 10 miles

from Ningtung, from whence salt-fish is ~~also~~
transported in all directions; also farming is exten-
sively carried on, producing rice, cane, oranges, ba-
nanas, persimmons, peaches, vegetables, and some
opium. Many of the city people are engaged in
merchandising in all these products, including salt
and oysters, for the production of both Ningtung has
large beds; also they have quite a trade in foreign
coal oil, Russian and American, mostly the former,
as it is cheaper though not half so good as America's
~~worst~~ - also foreign ^{cheap} cotton fabrics, and some woolen
in the way of cheap broadcloth, and the heaviest best
flannels. Scotch snuff is now being rapidly intro-
duced as the Chinese all ~~readily~~ take to it, and it is
sold at fabulous prices, not yet being sold gener-
ally there is no restraining and healthful competition.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. Carlin.

To U. S. Vice Consul in charge at Canton,

Alfred Alf, Esq.

P. de Mission

Stations under care of A.A. Fulton. in the Districts known as the "Sz Yap, or Four Districts".

These Four Districts are San Ui, San Ning, Yan Ping, and Hoi Ping. From these districts come the very large part of all Chinese in the United States.

Thousands of new villages have been built in these districts by money earned in the United States. The aggregate cost of these villages exceeds a score of millions of dollars. The people in these districts are quite friendly to foreigners. Very little opposition is ever met in prosecuting Mission work among the inhabitants of these districts. The general features of the country are ~~xxxxx~~ those common to the Southern counties in this Province, viz: Low spurs of mountain ranges, with intervening valleys, some quite extensive in length, and occasional wide stretches of fields, given almost entirely to cultivation of rice. In the District of San Ui, one of the richest and most populous of this Province are large groves of oranges, and bananas, besides a very large area used exclusively in cultivation of the fan palm. The district of San Ning contains largest number of new villages. The District of Yan Ping is the poorest of the Four Districts, the soil being of very inferior quality.

The largest cities are the District city of San Ui, and Kong Mun, the latter having a population of about 200,000

Name.	Distance from Canton	Time	Size	Rented	Property.	Owned by Mission.	Value.
新會 San Ui	90 miles	hours 10	200,000	:			
古井 Ku Tsing	100 :	24 :	10,000	:			\$500.
梅灣 Mui Wan	100 :	30 :	12,000	:			
新會 San Cheung	130 :	18 :	20,000	:			
中環 Chung Wan	110 :	19 :	2,000	:			
新寧 San Ning	120 :	20 :	40,000	:			\$6,000
恩平 Yan Ping	160 :	50 :	30,000	:			\$700.
恩平 Isung Shu	140 :	35 :	1,000	:			\$1,000
豐樂 Shing Tong	150 :	37 :	10,000	:			
龍山 Shun Kok	150 :	35 :	1,000	:			
陽江 Yeung Kiu	135 :	35 :	2,000	:			
白沙 Pak Sha	145 :	25 :	5,000	:			
加扶 No Foo	150 :	50 :	5,000	:			
中環 Chung Lau	135 :	25 :	3,000	:			
五十 Ng Shap	125 :	25 :	3,000	:			
金湖 Kam U	150 :	50 :	1,000	:			
太平 Kap Shui Lai	140 :	30 :	(Furnished by Chinese school, and chapel)				

Mode of travel: steam launch, native boats, and chair. There are steam launches, towing passage boats, daily from Canton to San Ui, Kong Mun, and San Cheung. A medical boat, containing native doctor, and helpers has visited many parts of the Four Districts. The total number of villages visited during past four years is 1,400, and the patients treated 35,000.

(copy)

Consulate General of the United States,
Shanghai, China, 20th June 1897

I am directed by the Department
to request you to have the Mission Sta-
tion in your consular district answer
the following inquiries as early as prac-
ticable, and when the answers are re-
ceived you will forward the same to
the Department in the usual way.

How far from Canton? ^{about 16 miles} Kingchow & Hoibow
Mode of travel and cost. ^{Station is called Kingchow Station}
^{Hoibow Island about 1300 miles from Canton}
Length of time to reach. ^{Reached by Steamer from Hongkong in 24 hrs}
^{16 hours.}

General character of country traversed, not
omitting mention of any striking features.

Hoibow is 4 miles from anchorage on flat level shore near mouth of
Sungay river. Kingchow is four miles distant (not 13 as given by Williams
in Middle Kingdom). Both places have walls that of Kingchow are 20 ft. high.
Approximate size of place. Hoibow 40000. Kingchow 25000
General tone of people to missionaries. ^{Generally friendly.}

Extent of work, - Hospital work.

^{Alfred, itinerating through north of island. Hospital having about}
^{1000 or more 10000 patients and 1000 inpatients at 10 years.}
Place of Mission property, and situation.

Real estate in Hoibow late bought for \$45,000 and buildings ^{hospital & one house}
Mission property, - whether rented or owned. ^{owned for houses}
In general remarks on the occupations, ^{merchants}
the people, character of trade, foreign
goods consumed, etc., etc. Very few of the articles
manufactured are exported. Steamer to Hongkong, Pakhoi & Hongkong
three or four times a week. American imports, flour, kerosene,
cloth and ginseng.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. R. Jernigan
Consul General.

Alfred Alf, Esq.,
U. S. Vice Consul in Charge.
Canton.

This form filed up by Frank P. Wilson Aug. 19, 1897
Kingchow, Hainan China.

Alfred Alf Esq.

U.S. Vice Consul in charge,
Canton.

Muchow, (Pou Kwong Sai,
S. China, Aug 4 '97.

Dear Sir:

In reply to the list of questions asked by the Department and forwarded here by you I beg to give the following brief answers:-

- ① Muchow is situated at junction of West and Fu Rivers (the latter running down from Kwai Lam, Capital of Province), some 200 miles distant from Canton.
- ② Since opening of Muchow as a treaty port on June 4th last the mode of travel between Muchow and the coast is by steamboat. Three lines are now competing between here and Hong Kong, and besides the foreign steamers to Canton there are at least three lines of native steam launches under native control.

Fare - Canton to Muchow - (a) by foreign steamer - Europeans \$10. Chinese \$1.20. (b) by launch - European \$3 to \$5. Chinese various prices up to \$2.00.

- ③ Muchow is reached by steamer from Canton in a day and a fraction in ordinary water. High water two or three times a year may retard to 2 days or over.
- ④ The West River all the way from Canton to Muchow is a broad stream, navigable in favorable water to vessels of 6 or 7 ft. draught. The banks of the River are for the greater part of the distance high, and the country may be described as rolling and hilly. Important cities and towns passed en route: Fat Chan, Sai Nam, Sam Shui, Shin King, Mt Shing, Fat King Chau, and To Shing.
- ⑤ Muchow has an estimated population of about 100,000. The city does not cover a large area for its population. There is quite a large boat population, local and passing.
- ⑥ Tone of people toward missionaries exceedingly friendly and favorable. The recent port opening viewed with general favor.
- ⑦ The Christian and Missionary Alliance have two preaching Chapels in Muchow. one opened in March and the other July 97.

Page 2.

Also a dwelling house occupied by ladies and the centre of work among women.

(The Baptist Socy will no doubt report their own chapel. Mr. Randall, agent for Brit. & For. Bible Socy, has recently also rented a house and will make this the headquarters of his colportage work in Kwong Sai).

The C. M. Alliance has 6 missionaries in Muchow - 3 men and 3 ladies.

No Hospital work is as yet begun, but it is probable such work will very soon be started.

7. The 3 premises of C. M. Alliance are all leased, at \$6, \$7, and \$8 per month respy. One of these has been altered and improved to the extent of \$500 by the mission; the others about \$100.

8. The main business is in hands of Kwong Tung merchants, the natives being for the most part small business tradesmen and artisans of every kind.

Trade is flourishing. Especially since the port opening. The city is ~~the~~ from its position the natural door of trade to and from Kwong Sai. Imports mainly - Kerosene Oil, Matches, Rice Goods, Cotton yarn, Foreign small wares & notions. Exports - mainly Rice, Amis Seed Oil, Peanut Oil, Silk, Hides, Opium.

Trusting the above information is something such as is desired, I am,

Very Sincerely yours,

Robt H. Flower M.D.

Schedule of Mission Stations in the Consular District of Swatung and Kwangsi,
showing the Distance from Canton, &c containing other valuable information.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

No. of Post	Distance from Canton.	Mode of Transit.	Cost of Transit.	Time and Place.	Character of Country.	Population of Place.	Form of Govt.	Extent of Work.	Mission Property.	Remarks.
Chung Shing, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	125	Boat	\$2-24	24-36 hrs.	Sea	1000	Kindly	Co. Ed. M.	Rented	Farming, and silk rearing.
Shen Kuei Kity	128			2 days.		12000				
Shen Kuei Kity	145	Boat Land	\$5-25	2-3 "	Maritime	2000	Kindly	Co. Ed. M.		Farming
Shen Kuei Kity	146	" "	\$1.00	" "	Sea	500	Indifferent	" "		" & foreign trade.
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat	175	Boat (?)		2-5 days.		10000				
Shen Kuei Kity	135	Boat Land		2 "	Sea	1000	Kindly	Co. Ed. M.		Cultivation, and silk rearing.
Shen Kuei Kity	120	Boat	\$2-23	24-30 hrs.		50000	"	" "		Farming
Shen Kuei Kity	135	" (?)		2-3 days		600				
Shen Kuei Kity	150	Boat Land		3 "	Sea	15000	Kindly	Co. Ed. M.		Farming and trade in foreign goods.
Shen Kuei Kity	155			2 "		6000				
Shen Kuei Kity	155			2 "		300				

American Southern Baptist Convention Mission.

Canton						3,000,000	Kindly	Co. Ed. M.	Value \$50,000	
Shen Kuei Kity	80	Boat	\$5-20	6-7 hrs.	At Sea	5000	"	Co.	\$300	Farming
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	90	Boat	\$5-21	8-10 "	At Sea	5000	Kindly	Co.	\$600	Farming, and silk rearing.
Shen Kuei Kity	150	Boat	\$5-20	5-8 hrs.	At Sea	35000	Kindly	Co. Ed. M.	Rented	Importing goods.
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	220	Boat	\$10	7-16 days	At Sea	10000	"	Co.	\$1000	" & flour
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	300	Boat	\$10-20	10-20 "	At Sea	10000	"	Co.	\$1000	"
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	60	"		5-7 "	At Sea	10000	"	Co.	\$100	"
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	70	"		"	At Sea	10000	"	Co.	\$100	"
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	200	Boat	\$7-20	3 "	At Sea	50000	Kindly	Co. Ed. M.	\$3500	"
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	200	Boat Land	\$10-25	8-10 "	At Sea	5000	Kindly	Co. Ed. M.	\$300	"
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	200	Boat	\$10	3-5 "	At Sea	60000	"	Co.	\$500	"
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	200	Boat	\$10	3-5 "	At Sea	100000	"	Co.	\$500	"
Shen Kuei Kity, Ho Ping Kiat Kwangtung	170	Boat	\$10	3-5 "	At Sea	100000	"	Co.	\$500	"

Schedule of Mission Stations in
showing the Distance from Canton,
American Board Miss.

Name of Place	Distance from Canton	Mode of Travel	Cost of Travel	Time to reach Place	Cha ge
	Eng. miles.				
Chung Sha Tong, Hoa Ping Dist. Kwangtung	125	Boat	\$2-\$4	24-30 hrs.	Lo
Hoi Ping kity	128			2 days.	
Tsin Shok	145	Boat & land	\$3-\$5	2-3 "	Mo.
Hoi Hou Fan, San Ning Dist.	140	" "	\$1.00	" "	Sh
Hoi In Kai	175	Boat (?)		4-5 days	
Sau Shap	125	Water land.		2 "	Sh
San Ning kity	120	Boat	\$2-\$3	24-30 hrs.	
Hai Nam Shan	135	" (?)		2-3 days	
Kwang Hoi	150	Boat & land		3 "	See
Nam Tsin	155			2 "	
Ngau Mi Shan.				2 "	

American Southern Board

Canton					
Chung Chau,	80	Steamer	\$5-\$10	6-7 hrs.	A.A.
Hoi Ping Market, San Wei Dist. Kwangtung	90	Boat	\$50 \$1.	8-10 "	Flat
Kwang Ning kity	150	"	\$5-\$10	5-8 hrs.	Low hills
San Ping Pei San, San Ping kity	220	Boat \$150 land 70	\$15	7-16 days	Range
San Hong kity, San Hong Dist.	300	Boat	\$10-\$30	15-20 "	Stony mts
Shok Hoi & Shok Hui, Tung Tai Dist.	60	"		3-5 "	Hilly
Shok Hoi, Tung Yuen Dist.	70	"		" "	Low hills with low of hills
Shin Hing, Shin Hing Prefecture	200	Steamer & Boat	\$7-\$10	3 "	
Tai Hoi	200	Boat & land.	\$10-\$15	8-10 "	
Tung Yuen kity, Tung Yuen Dist.	80	Boat & Steamer		3-5 "	Large river
Hoi Chau	200	Steamer	\$10 each way.	About 30 hrs.	Wide water low mountains
Yung Shik, Chung Ning Dist. Kwangtung	175	Boat 120 land 50		8-10 days.	Mountains

表格局部(1)

Consular District of Kwangtung and Kwangsi,
 not containing other valuable information.

South China Mission.

Pop. and	Approximate Pop. of Mission.	Tone of Pop.	Extent of Work.	Mission Property.	Remarks.
	1000	Friendly	Ev. Ed. & Med.	Rented.	Farming and silk growing.
	12000		"		
houses	2000	Friendly	Ev. Med.	"	Farming
	500	Indifferent	" "	"	" & foreign trade.
	10000				
	1000	Hostile	Ev. Ed. & Med.	"	Cultivate rice, sweet potatoes & peanuts.
	50000	"	" " "	"	Farming.
	600		"		
etc	15000	Unfriendly	Ev. & Med.	"	Farming and trade in foreign goods.
	6000				
	300				

at Convention Mission.

	2,000,000	Friendly	Ev. Ed.	Value \$28000 Max	
Islands	5000	"	Ev.	\$300.	Fishing.
paraphy	5000	Very friendly	"	Owned \$600.	Farming, importing, kienin, flour, cotton & wooden goods.
mountainous	35000	Friendly	Ev. Med.	Rented	Bamboo weaves.
"	Small villages	"	Ev.	Quid \$500.	Importing Korean
harmony	10000	"	"	" \$1000.	" " & flour.
mountainous	Small villages	"	"	" \$400.	" "
	500 or 400 people	Friendly & cordial	"	" \$300.	" "
field	10000	"	"	" \$300.	" "
How large & scenery	50000	Always friendly	Ev. Med.	" \$2500.	
	5000	Friendly	Ev. 1000 members	" \$300.	" " farming, wheat & rice.
fields.	60000	"	Ev.	" \$500.	" "
country & fayal	100000	Not unfriendly	Ev. with 2nd station	value \$2300.	" "
of settled	Small small villages	Friendly	Ev.	" \$300.	" "

表格局部(2)

American Baptist Missionary Union Mission										
Name of Place	Address from Union	Kind of School	Cost of School	Time to reach place	Character of country	Approximate population	Form of people	Extent of work	Mission property	Remarks
Chao Chai, etc.	310	Steam Boat	\$1,200	About 8 days	Level	600,000	Heathen	Ex	Rented	Amoy mission station - see above & below
Kuan King Chai	300			" 10 "		400,000	Heathen	Ex. Ch.	\$660	
Kai Yang Chai	300	Steamer		" 2 "	Steam and River	125,000	Very friendly	Ex. Ch. Ch.	\$500	
Swatow (Kok Chai)	200	"	\$15-\$20	16-18 hrs	Rough and level	30,000	Friendly	Ex. Ch. Ch.	About \$40,000	Super canon. 35 ord. stations
Yang Kung	225	Steam boat and shore	\$3-\$18	24 days	Level	100,000	Heathen	Ex.	" \$10,000	Teaching
American Presbyterian Mission										
Lanton									\$3500	
Shing Kuan Chai Chapel									\$3000	Rent best house \$50 per year
By Chai Chai									\$15000	Two dwelling houses
Young Chai Chai residence									\$6000	Both sides of dwelling houses
Community for Girls & Women										\$100 per year
Chai Chai Chai Chapel										Average rent \$4. per month
Station school for Girls										Farming country
Ching Chai Chai Chai Chai Chai	55	Boat		3 days	Shi	200	Friendly	Ex.	Rented	
Ching Chai Chai Chai Chai Chai	150			5 hrs		2000				
Ching Chai Chai Chai Chai Chai	100			20 "		12000				
Chai Chai Chai Chai Chai Chai	50	Boat Chai		2 days	Shi	400	Not friendly		Gift by Chai Chai	
Kuan Chai	60 W			10 hrs		5000		Ex. Ch.		
" Chai	150			30 "						
Kai Chai Chai	140			24 "		10000		Ex.	\$500	
Kuan Chai Chai Chai Chai Chai	100			2-3 days	Level	10000	Friendly	Ex. Ch.	Rented	\$40.00 per month
Lian Chai Chai Chai Chai Chai	700	Boat		4 "	Shi	10000		Ex.	"	\$3000 " "
Lian Chai Chai Chai Chai Chai	600	Boat Chai		3 "	Rail	10000		Ex. Ch.	\$350	Boarded school \$10 per month. Earnings
Chai Chai Chai	300	Boat		3 "	Rail	10000		Ex. Ch.		

American Baptist Missions

Name of Place	Distance from Canton	Mode of Travel	Cost of travel	Time to reach place	Character of country
Chao Chow Kwei	310	Steamer & Boat	\$1. - \$200	About 8 days	Level
Kia King Chow	300			" 10 "	
Kel Yang Kely	235	Steamer		" 2 "	Plain
Swordlaw (Kok Chio)	200	"	\$15 - \$20	16-24 hrs	Rugged
Yung Kung	225	Steamer boat and chair	\$3 - \$18	2-4 days	Extensive

American Presbyterians

Canton

Shuang Hsun tai Chapel					
Sz Chai lau "					
Yang Tsai Kwei, residence					
Seminary for Girls & Women					
Tsai Shin Kwei Chapel					
Trusion school for Girls					
Ching To King & Shik Pe, Run Yuen Dist	35	Boat		3 days	Shik
Chung Hui, San Ning Dist.	135			25 hrs	
Chung Wan, " "	100			20 "	
Tsuk Kuen Shui	50	Boat & Chair		2 days	Shik
Huan Li	60 W				
" Li	150			50 hrs	
Kap Shui Lai	740			30 "	
Kuo Tsing, San Li Dist.	100			24 "	
Ling To, Tung Kung, "	70 E	Boats		2-3 days	Low
Lung Tsan, Mark 4, Tung Yuen Dist.	60 N	Boat & Chair		4 "	Shik
Mark Tong	30 N	Boat		2 "	Rail

表格局部(1)

Union Mission.

Area of interest	Approximate number of people	Form of people	Extent of work	Mission property	Remarks
	600,000	Hostile	Ev.	Rented,	Manufacture native shoes.
	40,000	Highly hostile	Ev. Ed.	\$ 600.	Shoes & Claps
1 River	125,000	Very friendly	Ev. Ed. Md.	\$ 5000.	
2 land	30,000	Friendly	Ev. Ed. Md.	About \$40,000.	Sugar cane. 35 ind. stations.
3 Valley	100,000	Disagreeable	Ev.	" \$10,000.	Fishing.

an Mission.

				\$3500.	
				\$3000.	Rented Post Ground \$52 per year
				\$15000.	Two dwelling houses.
				\$6000	In the rear of dwelling houses.
					\$150 per year.
					Average rent \$4. per month.
	200	Friendly	Ev.	Rented	Farming country.
	3000		"		
	12000		"		
	400	Most friendly	"	Gift by Christians	
			"		
	5000		Ev. Ed.		
			"		
	10000		Ev.	\$500.	
11y	10000	Friendly	Ev. Ed.	Rented	\$40.00 per annum.
	10000	"	Ev.	"	\$20.00 " "
	10000	"	Ev. Ed.	\$350.	Ground rented \$10. per ann. Farming.

表格局部(2)

Name of Place	Distance from Canton	Kind of Road	Kind of Road	Time to reach place	Season of day of year	Amount of people	Kind of people	Cost of work	Mission property	Remarks
Hsin Kuo	180			30 hrs.		12000		60		
Tai Hing / Chuan Tung / Loh / Kwang Tung	120			25 "		3000		"		
Ko Hsi / Kuang Tung	150			20 "		5000		"		
Sik Shu	145			25 "		5000		"		
Sin Tung / Kwang Tung	60 E	Dirt & stone		2 days / 2 hrs.	Feb. - Mar.	5000	Friendly	"	Paid \$10 per acre	Local trade
S. Kwang Tung	130			18 hrs.		30000		"		
Sin Tung	120			20 "		40000		"	\$2000	
Sin. Ho, Sin Ho	90			10 "		200000		"	Paid \$10 per acre	Set Tan Mountains 4000 ft high
Sin Tung / Kwang Tung	60 E	Dirt		1-2 days	Feb. - Mar.	100000	Laborable but stiff	"	\$30 "	Large mountains under with Hsing st.
S. S. Pui H	55							"		" Lu Hsing To Lung"
Hing Tung / Kwang Tung	150			7 hrs.		10000		"		
Sin Tung	150			25 "		1000		"		
Kwang Tung	140			25 "		1000		"	\$1000	
Sin Tung / Kwang Tung	80 E	Dirt & stone		3-4 days	July	300	Friendly	"	Paid \$10 per acre	Forming country school and fire
Kwan Tung / Kwang Tung	160			50 hrs.		50000		"	\$700	
Kwang Tung	135			25 "		2000		"		
Kwang Tung	250 SW	Dirt & stone	SS-PH	5 days	2nd July	3000 40000	Very friendly	See Col. Note	Gravel pits small. \$5000	6 out stations hospital distance less than 10000 feet / mountains
H. g. Kwang Tung	76 E			2-3 "	July	30000	Chillies	"	Gravelly nature black. \$3500	Forming country
Canton										
Chinese										
Hung Kuo / Sin Ho	300	Steamer		34-36 hrs.	Start at noon	100000	Friendly	See Col. Note	\$15000	Import flour, Kwang Tung, etc.
Peking	390	Steamer / Boat	SSO	11 days	Rough	5000	"	See Col. Note	\$11000	Forming and trading
Scandinavian American Lutheran Free Mission										
Canton								See Col.	\$3000	Also one chapel rented.

Name of Place	Distance from Canton	Mode of travel	Cost of travel	Time to reach place	Chinese country
Hui Wai	100			30 hrs.	
Hg Shup, San King Dist. Kwangtung	125			35 "	
Ho Tso, Yan Ping "	150			50 "	
Pak Sha " "	145			55 "	
San King, Tung Kuen "	60 E	Boat & Chair		2 days	God-wi
San Shung, San King "	130			18 hrs.	
San King " "	120			30 "	
San Wi, San Wi " "	90			10 "	
Shik Lung, Tung Kuen "	60 E	Boat		1-2 days	Low-land hills "
Shik Po, San Wi " "	55				
Shing Tung, Yan Ping " "	150			27 hrs.	
Shun Kook " " "	150			25 "	
Tung Shue " " "	140			35 "	
Yan Kue Ling, Tung Kuen "	80 E	Boat & Chair		3-4 days	Hilly
Yan Ping, Yan Ping " "	160			50 hrs.	
Yung Kuen " " "	135			55 "	
Yung Kung	250 SW	Boat & Chair	\$3-\$10	5 days	1st half 2nd "
Yung Kung, Tung Kuen " "	70 E	" "		2-3 "	Hilly
American Presbyterian					
Hing Chow & Hoi Hoi	300	Steamer		24-36 hrs.	Flat
Podaa	390	Steamer & Boat	\$50	11 days	Rang
Scandinavian American Ch					
Canton					

表格局部(1)

ref number	Approximate size of place	Tone of people	Extent of work	Mission property	Remarks
	12000		Ev.		
	3000		"		
	5000		"		
	5000		"		
hill top	5000	Friendly	"	Rented \$18. per annum	Local trade.
	20000		"		
	40000		"	\$6000.	
	200000		" Ed.	Rented \$10. per an.	Loi Tau Mountains 4000 ft high.
a N	100000	Low class turbulent better & indifferent	" "	" \$30. " "	Sugar, matting. Trade with H. Kong etc.
			"		See "K'ing To-ling"
	10000		"		
	1000		"		
	1000		"	\$1000.	
	300	Friendly	" "	Rented \$10. per an.	Farming country. School rent free.
	30000		"	\$700.	
	2000		"		
at hill	30000-40000	Very friendly	Ev. Ed. & Med.	Inside city wall \$2000	6 out stations, hospital attendance from to 10000 per annum.
	5 Villages		" "	Owned by native Christian \$350.	Farming country.
Mission, Hainan.					
Chow	Trading Shaw 40000 Hua Shaw 20000	Friendly	Ev. Med.	\$12500	Import flour, Kossim, ginseng & cloth.
	3000	"	Ev. Ed. & Med.	\$11000	Farming and trading.
Tian Tze Mission.					
			Ev. Ed.	\$2500.	Also one chapel, rented.

表格局部(2)

United Brethren in Christ.									
Name of Place.	Distance from Center.	Mode of Travel.	Cost of Travel.	Time to send plan, money, and of return.	Approximate number of people.	Time of people.	Extent of work.	Mission property.	Remarks.
On to.									
Lo Tung.	250	Carton, and Steamboat	\$10-\$17	Missionary 3-13 days	100000	Mission Monthly	Ev. Med.	Printed.	Learning
Mr. Chan (by Chan) Kungai Shan	200	Steamer	\$2-\$14	36 hrs.	100000	"	Ev. Etn.	"	I have not the \$21. per month.
Respectfully									
Alfred Alf									
Vice Consul, in charge.									

United Brethren in					
Names of Vessels.	Distances from London.	Modes of Travel.	Cost of Travel.	Time to reach place, counting down.	Remarks.
Wentons. Lo Tung. Hui Khou (Ng Chan) Hongkong Prov.		Christian, and		Missionary	
	250	Steamer & Boat	\$10-\$17	3-13 days	None
	200	Steamer	\$2-\$10	36 hrs.	

表格局部(1)

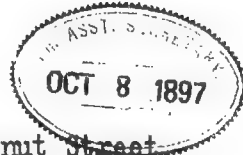
Christ.

<i>of</i> <i>inhabitants</i>	<i>Approximate</i> <i>no. of</i> <i>of place</i>	<i>Force of</i> <i>people</i>	<i>Extent</i> <i>of work</i>	<i>Mission property</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Chinese Mission</i>			<i>Ev. Med.</i>	<i>Printed.</i>	
<i>100000</i>	<i>Brandy</i>	<i>Ev.</i>	<i>Printed.</i>	<i>Printed.</i>	<i>Farming</i>
<i>100000</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Ev. Ed.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>I have not the \$21. per month.</i>

Respectfully
Alfred Alf
Vice Consul, in charge.

表格局部(2)

"Canton"



No. 1401 Walnut Street,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Oct. 8, 1897.

*ack
Can be left here.
Oath to office room
at No. 4*

Hon. Thomas W. Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions Nos. 1 and 2 of the 6th instant, informing me of my appointment as Consul of the United States at Canton, China, and enclosing blank form of bond and blank oath of office.

In reply I beg to state that I accept with pleasure the appointment. The blank form of bond will be filled out and forwarded to you within the next few days. I have to-day taken the oath of office and transmit it herewith. I also forward one dollar in payment of a special passport.

I was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and am at present a resident of that city. I was formerly Consul of the United States at Amoy, China.

Respectfully yours,

Edward Beale

Enclosures:

Oath of office and one dollar for special passport.

14
No. 314.



Mr. Alf

[Signature]
Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 25th, 1897

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Department's Circular dated August
10th, 1897.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 314.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, September 25th, 1897.

To the
Honorable, The Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.
~~Assistant Secretary of State~~

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In pursuance of instructions in Department's Circular dated August 10th, 1897, I have the honor to acknowledge hereby the receipt of the same.

But being unaware of the instructions in Department's Circular of July 8th, 1896, I had not prepared for a Commercial Report. I will do my best however to get the required report ready by the appointed time, Oct. 15th next, or possibly a little later.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Alfred Alf
U.S. Viceconsul in charge.

K. 12.315-



Hon. Alf

Consular Bureau

Mr. Emory

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 27th, 1897.

To the Department of State.

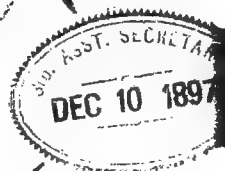
Subject:

Native Medical Colleges in Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

discovered by Alf. Emory,
of Indianapolis, Ind.
letter of Sep 8, 4. 1897.
JHE

Copy to Alf. Emory
Indiana -
ack. 7 copies
Mr. W. A. Kebleham.
Dec. 13. 97.



No. 315.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 27th, 1897.

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In pursuance of instruction sent me in the Department's dispatch No. 190, dated September 9th 1897, I have the honor to submit the following report upon Native Medical Colleges and Medical instruction given here:

There is no such thing as a native Medical College in Canton and I think I am safe in saying anywhere else in China. It follows, therefore, that there is no native medical instruction, properly so called. The kind of medical instruction a native Doctor receives is traditional, i.e. it is handed down, for the most part, orally from father to son and consists in learning how to write prescriptions which are for the most part secrets with the family or doctor teaching them, and the more ancient the prescription the more effective it is thought to be. They have no true knowledge of the properties of medicines, which

appears

appears from the make-up of their prescriptions. Science has no place in the native medical instruction. There is no Anatomy, no Physiology, and ^{no} Chemistry. Neither is there any medical association, nor medical periodicals to enlighten and instruct the native doctors. The Chinese have, however, a Materia Medica which describes medicines, and they can also describe certain forms of disease or rather the symptoms of disease.

I am largely indebted to John G. Kerr, M.D., L.D.S., of the Medical Missionary Hospital of this place, for the above statements. Dr. Kerr is eminently qualified to speak on this subject.

He has spent more than forty years in China as physician and surgeon and has been in direct contact with the native doctors.

He has, therefore, been in the best possible position to learn of these native doctors and of the character of their medical instruction.

But he says that during his long sojourn in China he has never heard of a native medical college in Canton, and that the native medical practice is nothing but quackery.

He further adds that surgery is unknown to

to the Chinese, with the exception of using
the pointed needles on both sides the ex-
traction of teeth already so loose that they
can be easily removed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf
District Surgeon in Charge.

"Canton." Consul General

1401 Walnut St.

OCT 30 1897

Philadelphia, Pa.,

October 30, 1897.

and to General
Hunt Nov 4

Hon. Thomas W. Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith my official bond
duly signed by Mr. P. A. B. Widener and Mr. Thomas Dolan
of Philadelphia.

I desire to also state that I am a resident of the city
of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully yours,

Edward Redloe

U. S. Consul at Canton, China.

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1245a

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9 paid

Calif 24

San Francisco

State Department

Received at

Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. Building, Washington.
(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

1897

Nov. 23

Washington, D.C.

Forward my mail to care

of Mr. J. M. Aldred

San Francisco

RECEIVED

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Edward DeLoe

RECEIVED

"Canton Consular Receipt"



No. 1401 Walnut Street,

Philadelphia, November 6, 1897.

Hon. Thomas W. Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 3, of the 4th instant, informing me that my official bond has been approved and forwarded to the Treasury Department, and enclosing a duplicate order to deliver to the Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Canton.

I beg to say in reply that I will leave for my post on the 8th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Beebe
U. S. Consul
Canton

Ans Run

3/6.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 15th 1897

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

*✓ J. A. Saltyman
Feb 12. 1898.*



Subject:

Naturalization of Chinese.

*✓ J. A. Saltyman
Feb 15/98*

Abstract of Contents.

17. 216.

Consulate of the United States,

Kanton, China, December 15th. 1897

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 15th instant, a Chinese, who called himself John Fausley, came to this Consulate representing himself as a citizen of the United States, requesting that as a Consular officer of that country, render him assistance in bringing his wife to the United States.

As proof of his citizenship he produced a certificate of naturalization issued on May 17th 1897, by R. Emery, Judge of the District Court of the 22nd Judicial District of the State of Kansas and recorded the same day in the Clerk's office, J. D. Mitchell, Clerk District Court, Brown County, Kansas.

He also showed me a passport No 8200, issued September 25th 1897, by John Sherman, Secretary of State. He further informed me that he emigrated from China at the age of

of nineteen, of which country he claims to be a native. He had lived in America for about twenty eight years and is at present forty seven years of age, which agrees with the description of him in the passport.

According to paragraph 140 Consular Regulations 1896, the naturalization of Chinese and other Mongolians is unauthorized and void and Consular officers are instructed thereby to disregard their certificates of naturalization.

On the strength, therefore, of the above mentioned par (140) I declined to recognize both his naturalization paper and passport as proofs of his citizenship of the United States.

As the paragraphs 140 and 154 Consular Regulations 1896 would seem to be conflicting in the case of John Farley, and there be other such cases, the opinion of the Department of State is respectfully requested on this point.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred H.

Consul General in charge.

No. 317.



Mr. Alf

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 24th, 1897.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Chinese identity certificates.

Abstract of Contents.

✓
Recd Feb 2. 1898
Copy to Secretary
Done Feb 2. 1898

No. 247.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 24th, 1897.

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In pursuance of instructions contained in par. 373, Consular Regulations 1896, I have the honor to report that I have visaed four Chinese identity certificates, viz:

Dong Jung Dec. 18th 1897. Dong Jung is the wife of a merchant domiciled in the United States at Butte City, Montana. The statements in her certificate were well supported by sworn affidavits from citizens of the United States.

On Dec. 20th 1897. Tong Yan, a native merchant at Tong Lung Village, Yan Ping District, China.

This man proved to me that he was a bona-fide merchant by producing the articles of partnership, which appeared to be satisfactory evidence of his claims.

On Dec. 23rd 1897. Wong Wing, and Wong Yee, two native merchants at San Ning City, San Ning District, Kwang-tung Province, China.

These men supported the statements in their certificates by presenting for my inspection account books and files of bills and receipts, issued and accumulated during the course of their business for some time past.

Trusting that you will approve of my action in regard to the above named four cases,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

Providence in charge.

318.

212/

Consulate of the United States,



Canton, China, December 29th, 1897

Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging Instructions.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 318.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 27, 1897.

Honorable William R. Day.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, dated November 24, 1897, informing me that Edward Dedlow, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed, by the President, Consul of the United States at Canton, China, and requesting me to deliver to him the archives of ^{the} office upon his application therefor.

Mr. Dedlow is here awaiting the arrival of his exequator.

I note your instructions and will cheerfully comply therewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

U.S. Consular in charge.

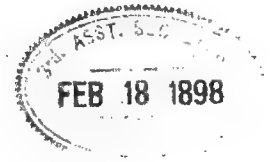
Circular Bureau

*Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, January 17, 1898*



Mr. Alf

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Accounts.

Abstract of Contents.

*Accounts submitted
by Auditor*

No. 319.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 17, 1898

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the ^{honor to} acknowledge having received to day your despatch No. 192, dated Nov. 24, 1897, in regard to the accounts of my office during the absence of Charles Seymour, late Consul at this Port.

In reply I beg to state that Mr. Seymour has already received his full share of the salary up to July 14th 1897, which Mrs. Seymour informs me that she has duly acknowledged to the Auditor for the State and other Departments. I fixed upon July 14th 1897, as the day when Mr. Seymour's right to compensation ceased in accordance with paragraphs 505 and 506, Sec. 5, Consular Regulations 1896, where it is clearly stated that the right to compensation of a principal Consular Officer, who resigns in the United States on leave of absence terminates with the date of the acceptance of his resignation by the Department.

Department of State, and the Department's despatch No. 188 of July 14, 1897, informs me that Mr. Seymour's resignation was accepted by the Department on that day.

In your despatch No. 192 of Nov. 24th 1897, you inform me that Mr. Seymour is entitled to his share of the salary to August 2nd 1897, the lapse of his statutory leave. But the acceptance of Mr. Seymour's resignation occurred before the lapse of his statutory leave, as is evident from the Department's despatch No. 188 of July 14, 1897; and paragraph 505 Consular Regulations 1896, says that the right to compensation terminates with the date of either of the three conditions mentioned there, whichever occurs first.

To reply to this despatch will be necessary, as I hope to be in Washington shortly and will then be able to make any necessary explanation with regard to this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Alf

U.S. Vice Consul in charge.

NY No. 320.



Mr. Alf

Consulate of the United States,

London, China, January 31, 1898.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Delivering Office to Mr. Bidder.

Abstract of Contents.

N. 320.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 31, 1898.

Honorable William L. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have this day delivered the archives and other government property of this Consulate to Edward Redloe, Esq., the new Consul here and beg to state that many of the articles enumerated in the inventory are in a useless condition due to age, the ravages of the climate and white-ants that infest Canton.

I earnestly recommend the refurnishing of this Consulate with needful equipment necessary for the service and conduct of the office.

A fire proof safe should be provided for the protection of valuable books, title deeds, passports, ship master's papers etc which are in the custody of the Consulate.

I am prompted to make the above recommendations because of the obvious necessity for the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

- Alfred Alf

Late U.S. Consul in charge.

ack.
March 15



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Jan 31st 1898

Mr. Edward Beale

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Report.

Abstract of Contents.

Arrival at post of duty.

Waiting arrival of Exe. quator.

Taking Charge of Consulate.

No. 1

Consulate of the United States,

Jan 31st 1898

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I left my home in Philadelphia, Pa. on Nov. 8th 1897 and arrived at my post of duty in Canton on Dec. 27th 1897, a period of fifty days inclusive. The account for transit to my post of duty was rendered and forwarded to the Auditor for the State and other Departments on Dec. 31st 1897.

I received my Exequator from Peking, via Shanghai, on Jan. 31st 1898 and on the same day I received the Archives and other property of the government and took overcharge of this Consulate from Mr. Alfred Alf the Acting Consul in Charge.

My account, together with certificate to waiting for the arrival of my Exequator, viz. thirty-four days, from Dec. 27th 1897 to Jan. 31st 1898, Exclusive, was rendered and forwarded to the Auditor for the State and other Departments on Jan. 31st 1898.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe,

U. S. Consul

104- No. 1



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Feb 10 1898

*Mr. [unclear]
Apr 20 July*

Mr. Edward Bedloe, U. S. Consul to Canton.

*Feb 24/98
1898*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Appointment of Vice Consul

Abstract of Contents.

Former vice Consul Alf absent.

Recommending Mr. Hopkins.

No.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 10th, 1898.

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Mr. Alfred Alf, formerly vice and acting Consul in charge of the United States Consulate at Canton, China, and from whom I received the archives and other property of the government, on taking overcharge of this Consulate, on Jan 31st 1898, has left Canton and gone to America.

I beg, therefore, to recommend for the vacant post of vice Consul at Canton, China, Mr. William B. Hopkins of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hopkins is an accomplished gentleman of rare ability and ripe experience that eminently qualifies him for the duties of Consul or Vice Consul at this post. Having

previously resided in China Mr. Hopkins is familiar with the laws, customs and peculiarities of China and the Chinese.

As there are seven treaty ports in this vast Consular district, composed of the the two provinces, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and only one Consular officer here, I earnestly urge the immediate, and I hope favorable, consideration of the nomination of Mr. Hopkins for the vacancy in the post of Vice Consul at Canton.

Should you approve of my recommendation I beg that you will kindly direct that Mr. Hopkins be notified of his nomination and the Department's confirmation of the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe
U.S. Consul.

Respectfully recommended
John Goodnow
Consul General
Feb 20 1898

Copy No. 3.



Office
18 only
Go
March 31

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China
Feb. 11th 1898

M^r. Edward Bedloe U.S. Consul to Canton
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Appointment of Acting Interpreter

Abstract of Contents.

Captain
Full
Chinese
His English
to not
Interpreter
a
Canton
23

3

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 11, 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on January 31st 1898, I appointed T. C. Chung Acting Interpreter of the Consular Court of Canton vice W. K. Tsai resigned.

I beg to recommend Mr. T. C. Chung for the post of Interpreter of this Consulate and respectfully request your approval and the Department's Confirmation of Mr. Chung's appointment.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe,
U. S. Consul.

copy No. 4.



CO. BUREAU.
NOTED.

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China

Feb. 11th, 1898

Mr. Edward Beebe Consul at Canton, China

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Drawing of an American Seaman

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing newspaper clipping
Name of Seaman William Savage
of San Francisco, Cal.

4

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

Feb-11th 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a newspaper clipping from the Hong Kong Telegraph of Feb. 3rd 1898 in reference to the drowning of an American seaman of the crew of the U.S.S. Petrel now lying off the City of Canton, China.

The name of the seaman was William Savage of San Francisco, California.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedloe,

U. S. Consul

Newspaper Clipping
From "The Hong Kong Telegraph,"
Feb. 3rd 1898.

SAD DROWING FATALITY

It is always unpleasant to have to record the death from natural causes of a friend or an acquaintance or of one of the members of the crew of a warship stationed out here for the protection of the lives and property of Europeans. But it is doubly painful, the draught is doubly obnoxious, when death is due in great measure to causes that might with reasonable foresight have been removed. I refer to the death of a young bluejacket of the U.S.S. *Petrel* which occurred the day before I started up river. This unfortunate young man was ashore with some of his comrades and as there is nothing else to do here he of course got into a public house and imbibed more than was good for him. About 10 p.m. he was found in the vicinity of the German Consulate in an absolutely speechless condition. Information was promptly sent off to the *Petrel* and a polite request made that the inebriated seaman be removed to the warship, then lying in midstream off the Shamoen. A boat was soon manned and a party went ashore in quest of the missing one. He was soon found, taken on board

the boat and alongside the trim-looking American cruiser. Now came the difficulty of getting the man out of the boat and safely on the deck of his ship. Exactly what happened I don't know, but I am reliably informed that some difficulty was experienced in getting him out of the boat and up the gangway. It appears evident that he was never properly placed either on the gangway or in the arms of anyone who undertook to get him up the gangway, for it is a fact that he fell into the river, was immediately lost sight of and although immediate and diligent search was made he could not be found and rescued from a watery grave in a heathen land. His body was picked up the next day and buried in the little cemetery near by with full naval honours. Poor Savage, for such was the name of the unfortunate seaman, is sadly missed by his shipmates, but their grief, their remorse, their regrets cannot be comparable to the bitter anguish that will arise in the breast of the poor widowed mother in San Francisco whose sole support the young man was. He was a good seaman, a plucky shipmate and a dutiful son—one who denied himself much in order that his fond mother might be well housed and sufficiently clothed and fed. It is a fact that he made arrangements before leaving home for his mother to draw in San Francisco every month his entire month's pay less one dollar and the pay for being "jack of the dust." It will be seen therefore that this was indeed a very sad fatality and it is the more so, I submit, because it could have been prevented. Had there been a Marshall attached to the staff of United States Consulate here it is highly probable that instead of sending off to the *Petrel* the gentlemen who found the young man near the German Consulate would have communicated with the American Consulate and that thereupon the U. S. Marshall would have taken charge of the seaman, placed him in a bed in his own quarters and taken him back to his ship when sober. A few years ago Mr. Lindberg, the Chief of the Municipal Police, used to perform the duties of U. S. Marshall here and received \$600 per annum, but of late the allowance for a Marshall has been stopped for reasons that would appear to be justified neither by the assumption (if such it were) that such an official was a costly luxury nor the presumption that the services of a Marshall were not likely to be required.

—TRANSLATION BY CAPTAIN MORRISON

1) Copy
No. 5



Consulate of the United States, Canton, China

Feb. 11th, 1898

Mr. Edward Bedloe, Consul at Canton

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Increase of office staff required.
Marshal and Clerk

Abstract of Contents.

- Map enclosed of Canton district.
- Reasons for increase of staff
- Extension of Consular district
- Increase of American Commerce
- Opening of West River
- American Missionaries Work
- Necessity for Marshal and jail
- " " Clerk etc

See instr. Sep. 7-98.
Cons. saying that matter will be considered but from the report sees no pressing necessity for a marshal & jail. In judgment business has been reported. It is believed from Canton recently. It is
checked 2/30/98

No. 5

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China

Feb. 11th, 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to bring to your notice the fact that the staff of this Consulate is wholly inadequate to the commercial interests of the vast Consular district of Canton, the trade of which has been greatly extended since the opening of the West River for a distance of 220 miles above Canton.

I stand in need of a Marshal and also a Clerk for the following reasons:

The Canton Consulate has been established here since 1785, one hundred and thirteen years ago. It was then, as now, an important centre of trade and a large quantity of goods exported to the United States were invoiced through this office.

It is true that much of the trade in American oil and flour, etc., is carried on with natives direct, by British, German and other firms and the same can be said of tea, silk, matting, etc., exported from this point to the United States, but our

2

Commercial interests have nevertheless expanded and kept pace with the general growth of the trade of the port which in 1896 amounted to 46,683,548 Tael - (a Tael ^{is} valued at $\frac{7.81}{7.23}$ U.S. Currency) according to the Returns issued by the Chinese Imperial Customs Department.

In addition to this "foreign trade" there is a large and constantly increasing trade in American Oil and flour carried on by Chinese in Chinese junks between Hong Kong, ports in the thickly populated Canton Delta and with cities on the West River, both in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

2 The Consular district of Canton now comprises the whole of the populous provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi covering an area of more than 170,000 square miles with a population of over 80,000,000 people.

3 In this district there are seven (7) treaty ports where reside representatives of Great Britain and other nations with assistance requisite for the efficient conduct of their duties Commercial and judicial.

The ports in this district are Swatow, Macao, Canton, Samshui, Wuchow, Hoikow and Pukhoi.

4 Reference to the map of this district, accompanying this dispatch, will show you that the

the distances between the open ports are so
great that it is a physical impossibil-
ity for the Command stationed at Canton
to keep constant watch over and foster our
Commercial interests at all the open ports
in this district

- 5 Beside the Commercial interests at each
of the seven open ports in this district
We have upwards of two hundred American
Missionaries residing in the Cities and
Towns throughout the two provinces

Our Missionaries have contributed
their quota to the enlightenment of the
people, while the American Medical Mis-
sionary Society is daily ministering
to the needs of suffering humanity.

- 6 Our interests in China are purely pacif-
ic, beneficial and elevating in nature.
We seek the development of trade by
legitimate and peaceful means while
other nations are adopting high-handed
and most aggressive methods for the
extension of their trade and influence
in China

I consider that the present crisis in
China affords us a golden opportu-
nity to extend by friendly means our

4

Commerce with the Chinese, and I can conceive of no better method by which success can be attained than by putting our Consulate on an equal footing with that of Great Britain, Germany or other nations.

7

If the Department deem it advisable it could transfer the Marshalse from Foochow to Canton with an improvement to the service;

8

Canton is one of the most unhealthy of Chinese ports. Beside having Cholera Typhoid fever and other enteric troubles in endemic or epidemic form, for the past three years it has been the scene of the Black Death or Bubonic Plague.

What of this danger and the necessity of the Consul taking a brief vacation at intervals and the greatly enlarged responsibility and activity suggested I think it is exceedingly necessary to increase the working force of this Consulate.

9

I am confident that there is a great field for American Commerce in this newly opened district and I desire to be instrumental in opening it up

5

to our home industries. In doing this we need assistance in this office.

There are many letters from American Manufacturers, Merchants and Exporters accumulating here at this Consulate and the number increasing by each mail from America. These letters should be acknowledged and the information requested given in detail but we have no clerk here to perform such duty.

10. In a leading article I find in a copy of the "North China Daily News" in May 1892 attention is called to "the utter inadequacy of the measures provided by the United States in China for the punishment of offenses committed there by United States Citizens". Then reviewing the pamphlet published in the form of a memorandum on the United States Consulates in China by Hon. G. F. Seward then U.S. Consul General at Shanghai, it asserts that the U.S. Consul at Tien-Tsin wrote to the effect that "We extort from China exterritoriality - the amenability of guilty Americans

6

" to our own laws - and then we deny to our
 " judicial officers the means of punishing
 " them. There are Consular Courts to try Amer-
 " ican thieves, swindlers, burglars and mur-
 " ders, but there is but one jail - that at Shanghai,
 " where a thief or burglar may be confined.
 " Our Consuls in this as in many other par-
 " ticulars have to appeal to English or French
 " liberality, and it often happens that the pen-
 " itentiary accommodations of England
 " and France are inadequate to their own
 " necessities, and the American culprit
 " is therefore discharged.

x x x x

" I consider the exaction ~~exaction~~ of
 " extraterritoriality from the Chinese, so
 " long as the United States refuse or neg-
 " lect to provide the means of punish-
 " ment, an upprobraium of the most kind."

Similar language was used at that time
 and may now be used by ship masters who in
 a memorandum state: - "The result of
 Consular Courts in Criminal Cases is
 a mockery both of law and justice, be-
 cause in the absence of a man-of-war,
 which is not infrequent, there is no prison

7

and no means of punishment, and after the sentence of the Court has been read to the offending party the Consul has no alternatives but to set at liberty the person whom the law has pronounced a criminal, to commit, if he pleases further crime with its most ridiculous impunity.

Unfortunately what is here quoted is applicable to the whole of the district in which I have the honor to represent our Country. There is no jail in this consulate, neither is there a Marshal to assist me in the administration of justice, and yet it is a fact that there are hundreds of Americans employed on board ships visiting this and other ports in the Consular district of Canton and the number constantly increasing.

If it became necessary to convict one of our own citizens of a crime I should be compelled to liberate the offender.

While holding the office of Consul of the United States at Amoy in 1892, an American seaman from the U. S. S. Alert in an unguarded moment of folly and dissipation, demolished

8

a Chinese restaurant, nearly perished
an ear from a coolie, by the blade
of an oar, broke into the Com-
pound of the British Consulate
and damaged the same to the
amount of over a hundred dollars.

The sailor was charged by the British
Consul with the offense and the
prisoner pleaded guilty.

Other charges were brought and
sustained.

The prisoner was sentenced to
pay a fine sufficient to cover the
cost of his spree and to under-
go an imprisonment in the jail
at Shanghai.

I directed the Marshal to convey
the prisoner to Shanghai but
upon handing over the culprit
the Consul General - Mr. Leonard,
held that "no American citizen
found guilty of an offense com-
mitted in one jurisdiction can
be imprisoned for that crime in
another jurisdiction."

The prisoner was released in
Shanghai. It suffered the loss

9

of money I paid for the damage and expenses of the Marshal to Shanghai and return to Amoy in all about \$300. of my salary.

Should a similar case arise in Canton or other port in this district I should like to be advised as to what action to take in the premises.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant
Edward Beebe
U. S. Consul.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

1898.
Department Circular No. 1.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1898.

Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of section 25 of the act of August 28, 1894, I present in the following table an estimate of the values of the standard coins of the nations of the world:

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.				
COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.....	Gold and silver.....	Peso.....	\$0.985	Gold: argentine (\$1.834) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.208	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.858), ducat (\$2.267) and 4 ducats (\$9.149). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.....	Franc.....	.193	Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.063); 10 crowns (\$2.032).
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.424	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Brasil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.646	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newf'nd).....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central Amer. States—Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Guatemala.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Honduras.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.424	Silver: peso and divisions.
Nicaragua.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.424	
Salvador.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.424	
Chile.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.365	Gold: escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver.....	Amoy.....	.685	X
		Canton.....	.685	
		Chefoo.....	.685	
		Chin Kiang.....	.685	
		Fuchau.....	.685	
		Hankow.....	.685	
		Hongkong.....	.685	
		Niuchwang.....	.685	
		Ningpo.....	.685	
		Shanghai.....	.685	
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Swatow.....	.685	
		Takau.....	.685	
		Tientsin.....	.685	
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.424	Gold: condor (\$9.647) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba.....	Gold and silver.....	Peso.....	.326	Gold: centen (\$3.017). Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.258	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	.424	Gold: condor (\$9.647) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).....	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.193	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.859), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold and silver.....	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.238	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling.....	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.....	Drachma.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti.....	Gold and silver.....	Gourde.....	.965	Silver: gourde.
India.....	Silver.....	Rupree.....	.301	Gold: mohur (\$7.106). Silver: rupree and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold and silver.....	Lira.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan.....	Gold.....	Yen.....	.486	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	Dollar.....	.460	Gold: dollar (\$0.985), $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.....	Florin.....	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.027).
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia.....	Silver.....	Kran.....	.078	Gold: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 toman (\$3.409). Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, and 5 kran.
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol.....	.424	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1.060	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Gold.....	Ruble.....	.772	Gold: imperial (\$7.716), and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial (\$3.86). Crown and $\frac{1}{2}$ crown. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 ruble.
Spain.....	Gold and silver.....	Peseta.....	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver.....	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.084	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela.....	Gold and silver.....	Bolivar.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

*The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican gold dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan.

†Value of the Rupee to be determined by Consular Certificate.

‡By Imperial ukase, January 2-15, 1897, $1\frac{1}{2}$ paper rubles=1 gold ruble, giving paper ruble a value of 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents U. S. money.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. PRESTON,

Director of the Mint.

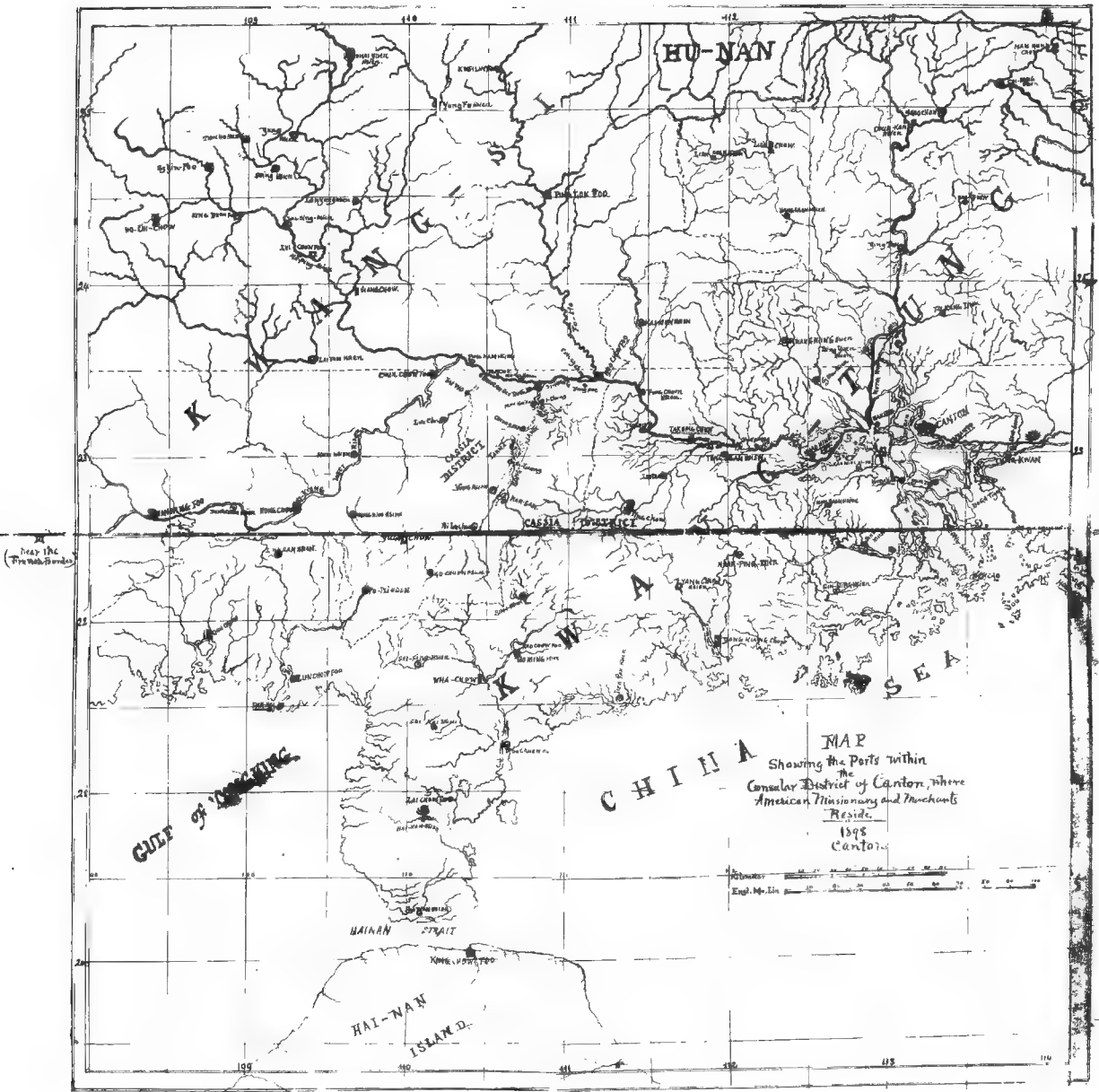
Treasury Department,

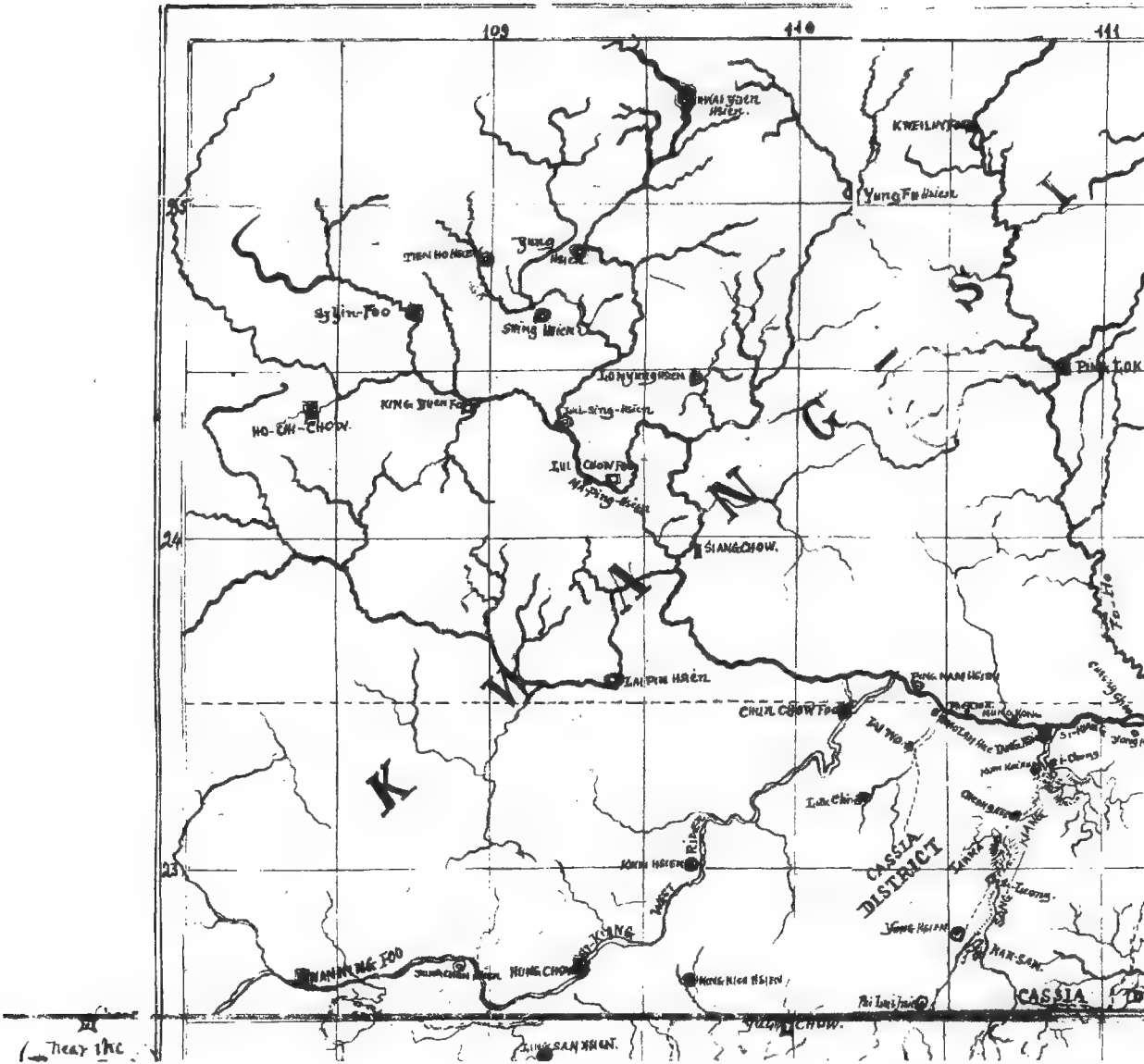
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1898.

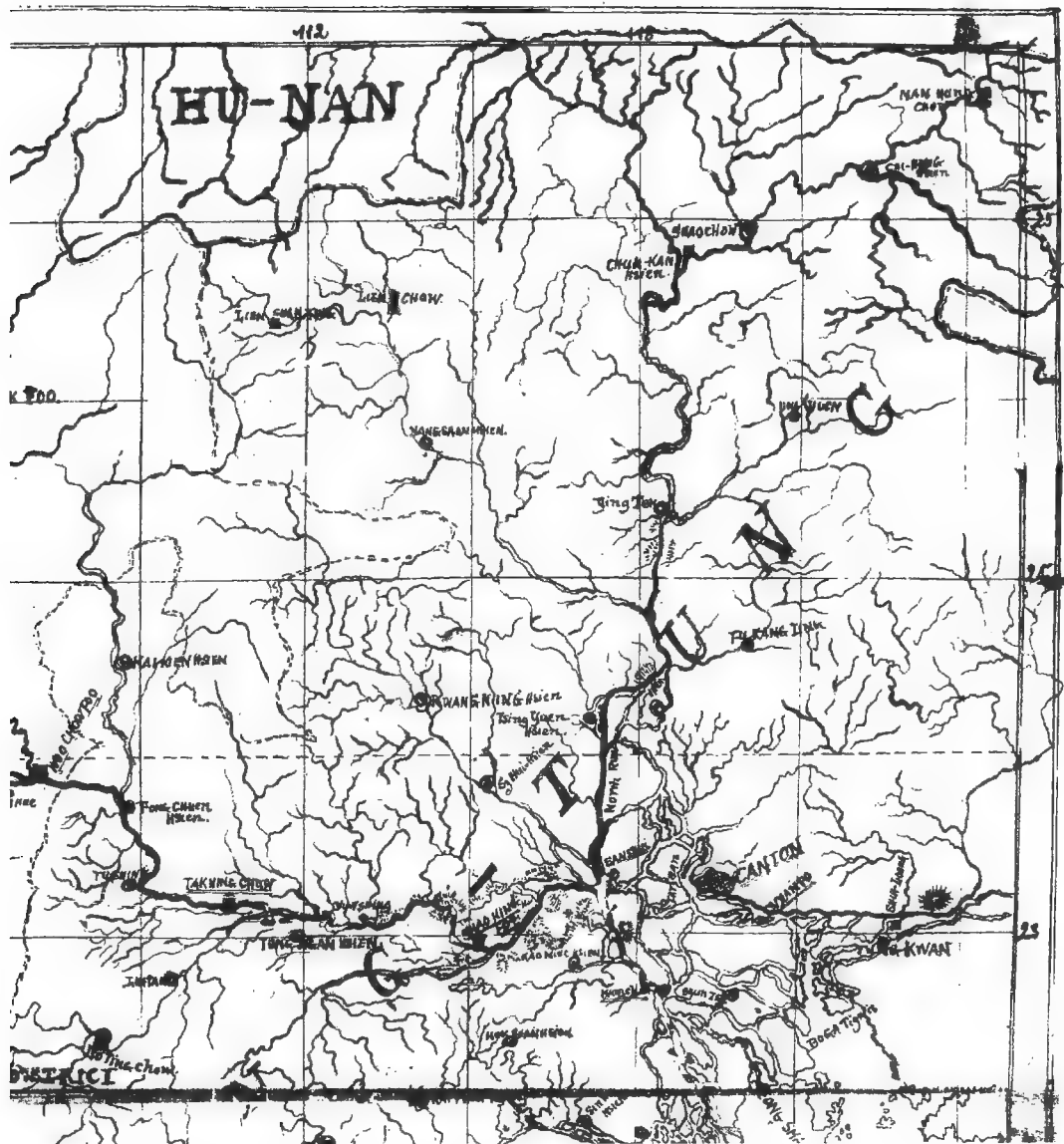
The foregoing estimate by the Director of the Mint, of the values of foreign coins, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States on or after January 1, 1898, expressed in any of such metallic currencies.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

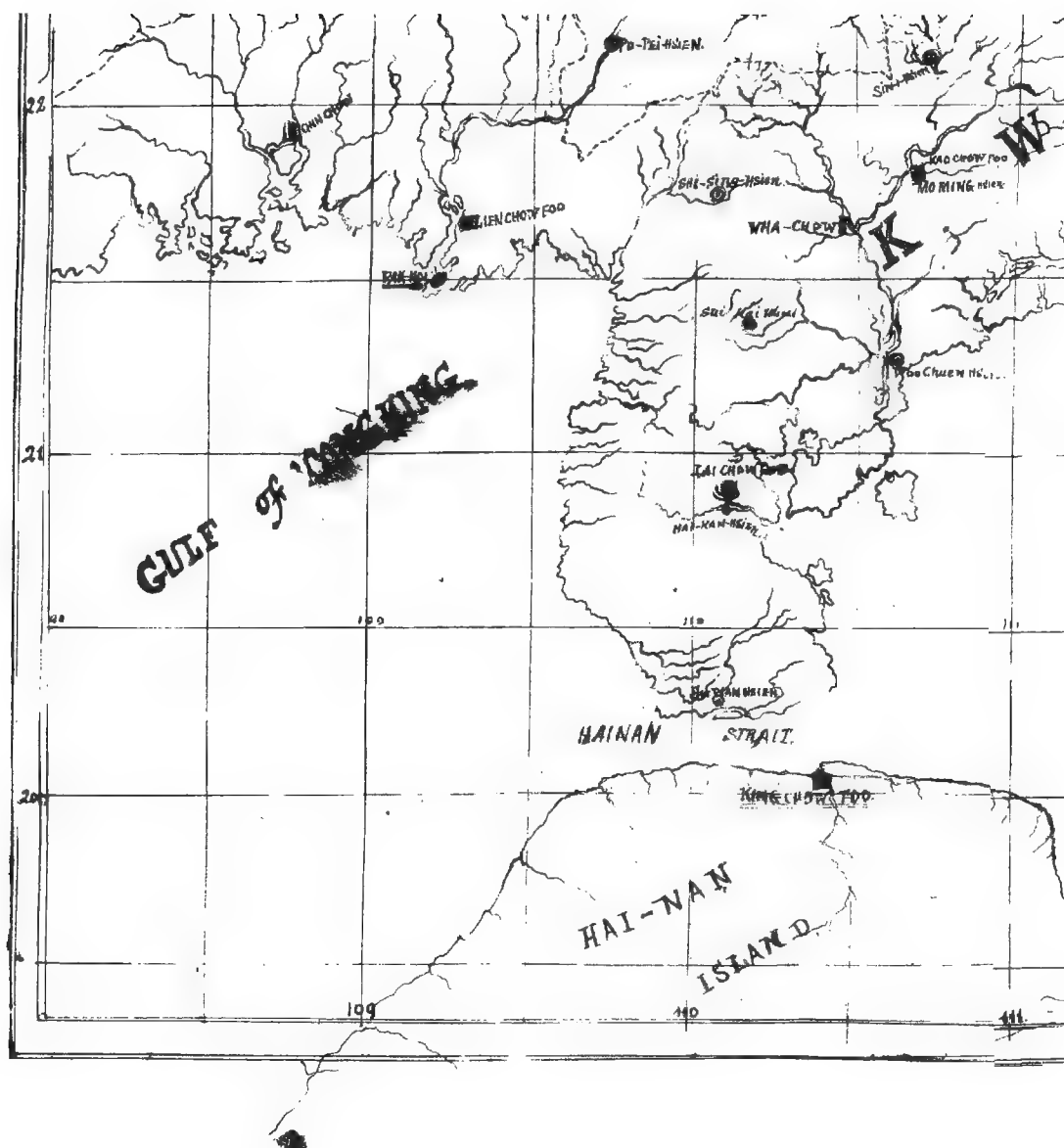




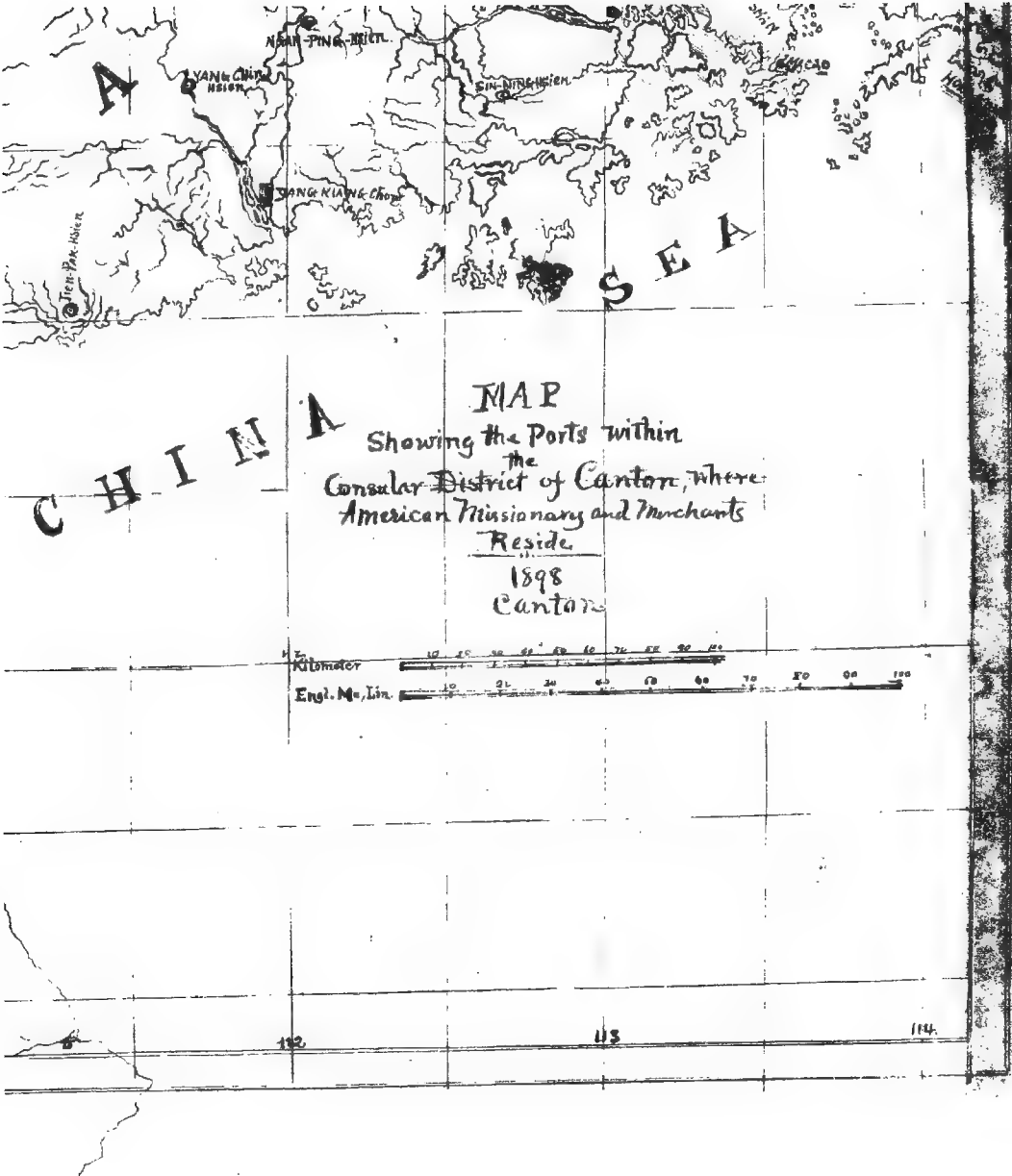
地图局部(1)



地图局部(2)



地图局部(3)



地图局部(4)

No. 6



Consulate of the United States, Canton, China

February 14, 1898.

Mr. Bedloe Consul at Canton, China

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Requesting allowance for Clerk hire

Abstract of Contents.

Reasons for request.

Enlarged district.

Opening of New ports.

Manufacturers' inquiries.

Letters from Merchants

\$500
allowance
1st June

Ans
March 31

Ans saying Dept. cannot
make such an allowance
will be without authority of law.
next year have already been made.
He now has an interpreter who acts
as a Clerk & also a Chinese scribe.
I don't consider the need very
pressing. P.H.

\$500

No. 6,

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

Feb. 14th . 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully request an annual allowance of one thousand dollars be allowed to this Consulate for clerk hire for the following reasons

The newly opened ports on the West River, also other ports and the province of Kwangsi, have more than doubled the former jurisdiction of this Consulate.

- 2 In addition to the fact that the Viceroy of the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi resides in the City of Canton, the Governors of each of the provinces also the Tartar General reside here. The Prefects of the several Cities of the provinces, making in all a score of Chinese officials with which this Consulate must correspond in the course of official duties involved in dealing with questions regarding the rights of our fellow Citizens residing within this district

and citizens of the United States of Chinese birth and also other Chinese, visiting their native towns, and entitled to return to our land under the laws of the United States.

- 3 The enormous number of letters received at this Consulate from American Manufacturers, Merchants and Exporters requesting information regarding the extension of our Commerce and the introduction of American products in China, according to paragraph 459 of the Consular Regulations for 1896, "should be answered." The number of such letters is increasing by the addition of similar letters received by every American mail coming to this Consulate.

I beg to urge the immediate allowance of the sum named to defray the extra expense imposed upon this Consulate for the reasons stated.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe,

U. S. Consul.

NY No. 7



Consulate of the United States, Canton China

Feb. 14, 1898

Mr. Bedloe Consul at Canton, China

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Report on The Petroleum Trade in China



Abstract of Contents.

Dutch and Russian Oils in China

Enclosing map of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

2 Enclosures

Rec'd March 30/98
Report filed in Bureau
of Foreign Commerce to
be printed.

No. 7

Consulate of the United States, Canton China
Feb. 14th . 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a brief report on the Petroleum Trade in China and recommendations to our American Oil dealers to send Agents to this Consular district to foster and expand the trade of American oil in the East.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edward Bedloe
U. S. Consul.

File No. 9



ack
April 12

Consulate of the United States,

Leanton, China Feb. 25th, 1898

Mrs. Bodley, Consul at Leanton, China

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Illegal seizure of American Kerosene Oil

Copy of the
original to the
Department
of State

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing newspaper clipping reference to seizure

Request for allowance for Marshal and Consul Clerk

9 Pa out 30

10 .. 31

No. 9

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb. 25th, 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a newspaper clipping from The Hong Kong Telegraph of Feb. 19th, 1898 in reference to the illegal seizure of American Kerosene Oil in this Consular district.

Such seizures are of frequent occurrence and complaint in this district but the inadequate force of the staff in this Consulate, of only one consular officer and an interpreter, cannot afford protection nor relief in such cases.

I beg to recommend an allowance for a Marshal and also a Clerk for the Consulate at Canton for the several reasons stated in my dispatches Nos 5 and 6.

This consular district embraces a sea coast line from north of Swatow southward to the island of Hainan, a distance of a thousand miles, and from Kowloon westward to the border of the Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces of more than a thousand miles covering a territory as vast as that of Germany, France, Spain and Belgium combined.

In this district are seven treaty ports and at each are Consuls of each of the other Powers represented in China.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Edward Bedloe

U. S. Consul

From the Hong Kong Telegraph Hong Kong Feb. 19 1895.

CANTON.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLAIMS IN KWANGTUNG.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANTON, February 17th

From inside sources, in which I am convinced the greatest reliance can be placed, I hear that the Viceroy has received very alarming news, portentous to Britain as well as to China. It is officially reported in confidential despatches to the Viceroy that a French squadron is assembled in Kwong chong Bay, Linchow Peninsula, opposite Hainan. This is a magnificent harbour, spacious, well sheltered, and good anchorage; Hainan itself has only small and poor anchorages. It would be a fine place to fortify, and its strategical position between Hongkong and Tonkin is remarkably good. I cannot ascertain how many French vessels are there, nor what they are doing; but they are there, presumably not alone for the good of their health. The report goes so far as to say French troops have been landed in the bay; but this is the sort of report that is usually untrue. If troops had been really landed, the report would have included a battle!

It is certain that there has been a good deal of activity in French military circles in Tonkin lately; I see from a French paper that 7000 troops (presumably half of them natives) are now held in constant readiness for any emergency. Of course it does not follow necessarily that any emergency will arise; but these are the facts, and I leave readers to give them pessimistic or optimistic interpretation at will. Personally I always "hope for the best but prepare for the worst."

THE KEROSENE QUESTION.

The German Consul here has lodged with the Viceroy a claim for \$10,000 on account of a wrongful seizure of kerosene. The kerosene was the property of a German, and was going up one of the innumerable creeks in the Delta, to Shantung, near Macao. There were several boat-loads of the oil, and the boats got separated a little on the voyage, as they were not being towed by a launch at the end of a rope, and the journey is about 100 miles. The Likin authorities seized the cargo, on the pretext that it should under the Treaty arrive all together, though of course the real reason for the seizure is that the officials are determined to kill the transit-pass trade in kerosene and firmly establish their remunerative monopoly.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The prompt action taken by the German Consul is commendable. It is all very well for you to jeer at Kaiser Wilhelm and his "mailed fist," but he has set an example which would be well worth imitating, in the interests of China as well as of other powers. The Kiaochow expedition marks the inauguration of a new regime in China. China needs sharp treatment. The Chinese, individually and collectively, require to be impressed forcibly before they will learn. In the days when Britain used to bombard Canton, Taku, and other places every now and then, and sack Peking Palaces, and generally apply (as you called it a few days ago) the hob-nailed boot as Germany is now applying the mailed fist, China improved wonderfully in a few years. But those methods have dropped into disuse with the advent of Sinologue Diplomacy. Now Germany is reviving the vigorous plan of action. Perhaps the Kaiser and his brother did bluster and bounce a bit too much over their after-dinner wine, and it is all right to laugh; but the main point is the action. Germany sets the pace now; who will follow? Time was when England did no following, but led. We do not lead in this game now; we may follow suit—or throw away our opportunities and lose the game. Our trade is hampered enough; as Mr. Brennan says, "to look at foreign trade in Japan after seeing foreign trade in China, is like coming out of Dartmoor prison into a London street." Now, let us back up the German Consul; let the U. S. Consul, in the interests of the American kerosene trade, also do his utmost; let there be three "mailed fists" thrust into the face of H. E. the Viceroy—and the result will be for the good of China.

Conf.

No. 10



Ans Bureau

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Mar. 9, 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

American Kerosene Oil
Consulate at Wuchow
One enclosure

Abstract of Contents.

Illegal seizure of Kerosene
Needs of Consulate at Wuchow
Request for Clerk etc.

\$500

Apr 9 1898
\$500 enclosure
June 1
APR 29 1898
SECRET
APR 27 1898
For Mr. Dwyer
of Feb. 25

No. 19

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China Nov 9th 1898

Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to again invite your attention to the seriousness of existing conditions in this populous district with regard to "The Petroleum Trade in China" of which I wrote you in my dispatch No. 7 of Feb. 14th 1898 enclosing a report on the subject of American Kerosene in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The dangerous nature of the new ring formed to promote the interests of British and German firms engaged in the sale of Russian (Batonn) and Dutch (Java) Oil, and the inroad made by the Russian and Dutch oil in the American trade in these populous provinces, makes it necessary to follow up my previous dispatch on this subject with special representations based on knowledge obtained by personal observation and inquiries made in well informed quarters.

The loss to American Commercial interests, caused by a lack of watchfulness and adequate force to guard and protect our trade at the important distributing Centre known as Wuchowfoo on the West River 220 miles above Canton, is serious but can be checked by prompt action in placing a Consular officer

4

at Wuchow, sometimes called Wuchow-fu.

For years past American Oil (and American flour) held sway in these provinces. It was the only product of the kind that found favor with the natives and it was and is especially popular with tens of thousands of Chinese.

Of late, however, the British and German Commercial Agents employed to "push" Russian and Dutch oil respectively, have succeeded in putting us out of a great deal of our trade by underselling the Chinese firms trading in American oil and in putting up their oil in American tins and American cases.

This they have done and are doing in Canton and also at Wuchow where they established agencies as soon as that port was opened in June 1897. Several British and German firms established themselves at Wuchow but neither American Merchants nor American officials visited Wuchow or any of the other ports on the West River till I went up there early in January 1898 to investigate the cause and effect of the seizure by a Native Customs Station, of a consignment of 2398 cases of American Kerosene (Poncet Brand) Oil while in transit from Wuchow to the flourishing city of Kweilin on a branch of the West River known as the Fu-ho.

This lot of American Oil was forwarded to Kweilin City by Thomas Woods a British Merchant who had entered into a contract to supply a Chinese firm established in Kweilin with 10,000 cases of American oil per month for twelve months.

All regular dues and duties were paid at the Custom House in Wuchow, the Cargo in boats chartered by the British merchant and the goods were in charge of a Chinese supercargo, who held a Transit Pass issued by the Levantines. It was stipulated in the treaty that the goods delivered at a given point should reach their destination intact and that if any portion of the goods specified in the Transit Pass, is sold en route the whole consignment may be confiscated by the native authorities.

The oil in question had not yet more than 100 miles from Wuchow when the native Customs authorities claimed that 20 cases of the oil had been disposed of in violation of the Transit Pass rules. The supercargo was thrown into prison, the boatmen were seized and subjected to gross indignities and the cargo impounded. News of the seizure soon reached the British shipper who reported to his Consul at Wuchow and filed a petition praying for the release of his employees, the restoration of his goods and payment of a claim for damages.

The British Consul took up the case perfunctorily. It dragged on for weeks and in the mean time the Contract for 120,000 cases of American oil was cancelled owing to the failure to deliver the first

6

installment as per Contract.

The active agents of the Russian and Dutch oils succeeded in getting the business into their hands. Thus an opportunity of getting American oil in favor in the City of Kweichow and adjacent towns, was lost and I regret to state that the man (Thomas Woods) who was dealing in American oil has not yet been indemnified for the great loss he sustained.

If we had a representative in the capacity of vice Consul or Consular Agent at Wuchow the merchant dealing in American products would ^{have} undoubtedly received the benefit of the good offices of the American Consular officer in the interests of American trade.

I regret to state that there was and there is still no American representative at Wuchow and so our Commercial interests must continue to suffer in consequence. Cases similar to the Kweichow affair may occur at any time and in the absence of an American representative to protect dealers in their rights to ship American goods to the interior they very naturally turn to the Russian and Dutch Agents who can and do give to the merchants handling their goods every advantage in protecting and forwarding

the same.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a newspaper clipping from the Hong Kong Telegraph of Feb. 26, 1898 in reference to another case of illegal seizure of Kerosene in which the German Consul took action.

All other nations represented in this Consular district have Consuls at Wuchow and all other ports in the two provinces.

The necessity for a Consular Officer is obvious and I beg to ask authority to appoint a vice Consul or a Consular Agent at Wuchow and also respectfully request an allowance for Clerk hire and for office furniture and rent of office for our representative at Wuchow.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedbe,
Consul.

Newspaper Clipping from "The Hong Kong Telegraph" Feb. 26th 1898.

CANTON.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLAIMS IN KWANGTUNG.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANTON, February 17th.

From inside sources, in which I am convinced the greatest reliance can be placed, I hear that the Viceroy has received very alarming news, portentous to Britain as well as to China. It is officially reported in confidential despatches to the Viceroy that a French squadron is assembled in Kwong chong Bay, Linchow Peninsula, opposite Hainan. This is a magnificent harbour, spacious, well sheltered, and good anchorage; Hainan itself has only small and poor anchorages. It would be a fine place to fortify, and its strategical position between Hongkong and Tonkin is remarkably good. I cannot ascertain how many French vessels are there, for what they are doing; but they are there, presumably not alone for the good of their health. The report goes so far as to say French troops have been landed in the bay; but this is the sort of report that is usually untrue. If troops had been really landed, the report would have included a battle!

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M. B. 11



CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China Mar. 31st, 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

State
China 5/27/1898

Subject:

Search of an American Citizen

Abstract of Contents.

Clarence Hamlin Reeves
died of small pox at Wuchow
Leaves widow but no children

No. 11

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China Mar. 31st 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the death of an American Citizen Clarence Hamlin Reeves a native of Jefferson, Ohio, born May 2^d 1870, died of Confluent Smallpox on March 5th 1898 in Wuchow-foo in the province of Kwangsi, China.

Mr. Reeves was a member of the American Protestant Mission. He leaves a widow, Lillian F. L. Reeves, but no children.

The widow is residing with relatives at Wuchow-foo.

I have the honor to remain Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedloe

Counsel

Consular Bureau

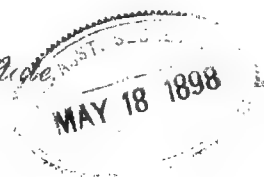
14. No. 12



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China April 4th, 1898

Mex. Dredge

To the Department of State



Subject:

Appointment of Guard ✓ Ack'd May 25/98

Abstract of Contents.

Request for an allowance for same

id. 12

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

April 4th 1898

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on taking over charge of this Consulate in January last, Mr. Alf the Vice Consul in charge, immediately left Canton for America and as the premises were practically unfurnished, and having no allowance for furnishing the Consulate, I took up my residence in the Canton Hotel, near the Consulate, and put in the office, which I have attended daily, since Mr. Alf handed over charge to me, the few pieces of damaged furniture together with other government property that I found on the premises.

It being necessary to reside in the Hotel I at once appointed a Guard to protect the Consulate and Archives etc of the Government during my absence at night and I, therefore, trust that the usual allowance, to defray the expense of a Guard, will be granted.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe

Consul.



✓ Act May 25/98

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China

April 4th 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State

MAY 18 1898

Subject:

Appointment of Acting Clerk

Abstract of Contents.

Asking an allowance for Clerk

2113

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China

April 4th 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully request and to recommend an allowance of twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars. I found it necessary to incur in obtaining the services of an Acting clerk in this Consulate.

The employment of a clerk was rendered necessary owing to the vast accumulation of letters received here from American manufacturers and exporters asking for important information on mercantile affairs connected with trade in China.

Not only were there a large number of such letters needing prompt reply when I arrived in Canton in December last, but by every mail correspondence of this nature is pouring in and it would be impossible for me, singlehanded, to give proper attention to the inquiries unless I had engaged the services of a clerk.

I was convinced that in giving prompt

2
replies to inquiries from our manufac-
turing firms. I was, and am now doing
my duty - for I find it laid down in
Paragraph 459 of the Consular Regulations
that "all inquiries of this character should
be acknowledged, even when it is imprac-
ticable to answer them."

Having no Vice Consul and there being no Mar-
shal here to assist me to answer such let-
ters, to number and prepare invoices for certifica-
tion, to write notices for Missionaries, of whom
we have, of American Missionaries, over 300
in this Consular district, to copy dispatch-
es, (a work neglected since May last) & keep
postage accounts etc., etc., I was obliged to meet
this difficulty as best I could by engaging
a clerk on a salary of \$100. per month for
the past three months and I now beg to apply
for an allowance of \$100. per month for 12
months from the 1st of January 1898 to en-
able me to recover the salary for a clerk
which I am now paying out of my own poc-
ket, and protect me from loss on this ac-
count.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe,
Consul.

No. 14



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China April 7, 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

John Toulon,
Alleged American Citizen

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledgement of Enclosures

no. 14

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China April 7. 1898

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler

S^r. Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos 5 and 6, together with four (4) enclosures, kindly forwarded by the Consul General at Shanghai, in reference to the case of one John Fauley, an alleged American Citizen of Chinese birth and to say that I shall be guided by your directions concerning the same.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedloe

Consul.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Apr. 7, 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Actd. May 27, 1898.
Encl. returned

Subject:

Chan Ball
A Chinese American

Abstract of Contents.

Claimed American Citizenship
Papers produced enclosed herewith

18.15

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Apr. 7. 1898

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler

3^d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on this day one Chan Ball, a Chinaman, who claims American citizenship, called at this Consulate for the purpose of registering as an American Citizen, residing in this Consular district, and asking aid in promoting his business.

On demanding of him additional evidence of his rights as set forth in the several letters he brought from Consul General Wildman at Hong Kong, Ex Consuls Seymour and Simons and others, he handed me what he termed his "Naturalization papers from the State Court of Michigan".

As this document bears date of "27th day of May 1887" it is manifestly obvious that it is not in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 6th 1882, and I, therefore, retained possession of this document and other papers handed me by Chan Ball as evidence of his right to claim assistance from this Consulate, and

forward them all, nine in number, together with a card of Judge Burlingame of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids Michigan, herewith and respectfully request instructions in the premises.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Sedbe

Leavelle.

10-18-16



Recd May 25 1898

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China April 7th 1898

Mr. Beebe

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Furnishing Consulate,
Instructions requested.*

Abstract of Contents.

*Condition of Consulate
Customs at Canton
First Consul since 1882
Greatly enlarged district
Opening of West River
Vast increase of trade
Additional facilities in June 1898
Amount suggested for furnishing*

No. 16

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China April 7th 1898

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully request that instructions be given me regarding the furnishing and proper equipment of this Consulate to render its internal appearance and appointments generally consistent with the dignity and requirements of the United States Consulate in the Seat of government of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, two vast and populous provinces of the Empire of China known as the Liang Kwang or Two Kwangs.

When I took overcharge here in January last my appearance on the scene was the signal, in accordance with old established custom, for a long succession of calls by the numerous high officials, foreign and native, resident at this important centre of trade and government, for I am the first new Consul of the United States that has arrived in Canton since the assumption of office by Ex Consul Seymour in 1882 - a period of sixteen years, and it is customary

For a new Consul to call soon after arrival, on all officials of higher or equal rank with himself, both foreign and native, and to greet and entertain them, when each of them returns the call, in a manner befitting the representative of a Great Power.

The reception of the foreign and native officials in a proper manner overtaxed the resources of this Consulate and it was necessary, owing to the lack of respectable furniture, and in fact almost everything, ^{to} go to make up a properly furnished Consulate, and the impossibility of purchasing or hiring furniture in Canton, to borrow, tables, chairs etc, etc, from kind and courteous neighbors, to make presentable the bare rooms I took over from my predecessor's lodgings, Mr. Alfred Alf.

The nature and character of the service required and expected from the United States Consul at this important port render it, in my opinion, an obvious necessity that the furnishing of this Consulate should include the supply of first-class articles of furniture for the reception-rooms, the Consul's office, the Interpreter's Office and the Chinese writer's office. I am the more certain of the necessity for this equipment of this

3

Consulate, since the opening of the West River to Wuchow, a distance of 240 miles above Canton, in June last and the further fact that the whole of the inland waterways - the great natural trade routes and great highways of China - will be opened for the navigation and trade of all nations in June of this year.

Already there has been a considerable expansion of trade on the West River as the result of the opening up to Wuchow and I am confident that the opening of the whole of the West River this coming summer will be followed by a remarkable development of trade and consequently a great increase of the work of this Consulate and of each of the officials of the other nations who are stationed at the seven treaty ports in this Consular district the Commercial Centre of which is in this great emporium of trade in South China.

I therefore, consider it my duty to place these facts before you and respectfully recommend that

in the event of a sufficient allowance - say, a couple of thousand dollars - being granted for the purpose, authority be given to invite furniture dealers, established in Hong Kong, to tender proposals for the proper equipment of this Consulate by advertising for a few days in the newspapers published in the neighboring British Colony.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Beebe
Consul.

1000

✓ Act May 25/98



Consulate of the United States.

Canton China April 9th 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Enclosing Inventory

Abstract of Contents.

Suggesting refurnishing

Sir. ~

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China April 9. 1898

Honorable William R. Day
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the joint inventory of records, furniture etc belonging to the Government on the premises of the United States Consulate at Canton as delivered to me by Mr. Alf the vice-Consul in Charge when I took over Charge of this Consulate in January last.

I beg to state that the condition of many of the articles named in the inventory suggest the necessity for refurnishing the entire Consulate.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edward Beebe
Consul.

Inventory of Records, Furniture, etc. etc.
 being property belonging to the United States
 Government, in the U. S. Consulate at Canton, left
 by Mr. Alf, the Vice Consul in Charge, Canton.

1	1 Copy press.	worn out & broken
2	1 Seal " & seals (stamps)	much worn, seal stamps [useless]
3	2 Coat of Arms (1 silk)	not correct and in bad [condition]
4	19 Vols. U.S. Statute at Large	old much worn and [damaged by climate]
5	1 Lot of Com. Relations,	useless.
6	2 Writing tables.	in bad condition.
7	1 Picture of U. S. Senate.	faded & worn entire.
8	1 Vol. Wharton's Int. Law.	very old edition.
9	1 Letter scale & weight	out of order - useless.
10	3 Free Books.	not serviceable.
11	2 Invoice Books, (1 used.)	already used ^{up} nearly so.
12	3 Letter Books for State Dept.	nearly used up.
13	4 Miscellaneous letter books	used up already.
14	3 " Record.	" " "
15	2 Records of U.S. Cons. Courts.	not in order & old.
16	1 " " Marine Notes of Protest	no use or not wanted.
17	1 " " Extended "	" " " "
18	2 Daily ship's journal.	" " " "
19	1 Record of 1/4 statements of fees.	damaged.
20	1 Book, Arrivals & Departure of American Vessels.	
21	1 Record of Birth & Deaths.	used up.
22	1 Lot files for Cir. and letters.	useless.
23	2 Registers of letters sent.	used up, <u>new</u> <u>ones</u> <u>needed</u>
24	2 " " " Recd.	" " " " "
25	1 Record of Am. Citizens	" " " " "
26	1 " " Relief of Am. seamen	not needed

Inventory Continued

- 27 3 Stamps for Invoices. very old and worn out,
- 28 1 Off. seals & stamps. " " " " "
- 29 2 Chinese Ink-stands. " " " " "
- 30 1 Iron box (too rusty for use.) absolutely useless.
- 31 2 Chit book (used up) used up
- 32 1 Cover for off. circulars. used up
- 33 1 Case with glass doors, for blank forms, in bad
- 34 1 Pine table (long & narrow,) in servants quarters. [Condition
- 35 2 Chairs, legs loose and seats broken
- 36 4 Vols. Court Regulations, 1894, 1881, 1888, & 1896.
- 37 1 Lot of flags. mostly eaten, I ruined by white ants.
- 38 1 Press copy book. used up.
- 39 1 Seal press of Cons. Agency at King Chow-ti, useless.
- 40 1 " " " " " " Thompson. "
- 41 1 Vol. Whitty on Bills, old & damaged by climate,
- 42 1 " Sergeant on Court Laws; old & damaged,
- 43 1 " Sedgwick on Measure of Damages; damaged,
- 44 1 " Abbot on Shipping old edition
- 45 1 " Whitty on Contracts. " "
- 46 1 " Blunts' Court Digest. " "
- 47 1 " Story on Contracts. " "
- 48 1 " " " Bills " "
- 49 1 " Collyer on Partnership " "
- 50 1 Glass paneled case with pigeon holds, useless
- 51 1 " " book case, old and useless

Inventory, Continued

- 52 1 Glass paneled book case (nos 50 & 51 are parts of 1 ^{furniture})
- 53 1 Stand for Record books, no door, to it useless,
- 54 4 Instand, out of order, topless.
- 55 1 Bell bell, out of order,
- 56 1 Sealing-wax lamp, useless.
- 57 1 ~~Hand~~ Miscellaneous Record book, nearly used up,
- 58 1 Book of Current-Accounts, in pieces.
- 59 1 Lot of Stationery, some damaged by chemicals, others ^{are nearly used up.}
- 60 2 Office Chairs (arm chairs) in bad order
- 61 1 Picture of Washington, not recognizable
- 62 3 Boxes of Archives. from Bureau kept at Soratow.
- 63 1 Off. Sedan Chair, useless. Repaired, now in order
- 64 2 Sets of Chair bearers' uniforms, broad & hats -
- 65 1 Flagstaff (newly erected) ^{replaced by new ironing} ~~trunk repaired & hatband renewed~~
- 67 1 Invoice letter clip (?) among the old papers.
- 68 1 Vol. Statute of U. S. A. 1889-1890, dddamaged.
- 69 1 Lot foreign Relations. useless.
- 70 2 Vols. Revised Statutes of the U. S. 1873, 1875 & 1878.
- 71 1 " " " D. C.
- 72 3 Vols. Inter. Law Digest
- 73 1 Vol. Appendix to Wharton's Inter. Law, } old editions
- 74 1 " Webster's Dictionary, old edition.
- 75 1 " Williams Chinese & English Dictionary 1874
- 76 1 " Small Chinese trunk white leather cover.
- 77 1 Record of Marriage certificates
- 78 1 Holy Bible, presented to the U. S. "Poyang" by the N. Y. B. S.
- 66 1 Case for books in current use

Inventory Continued

79 1/2 Lot Consular Reports.

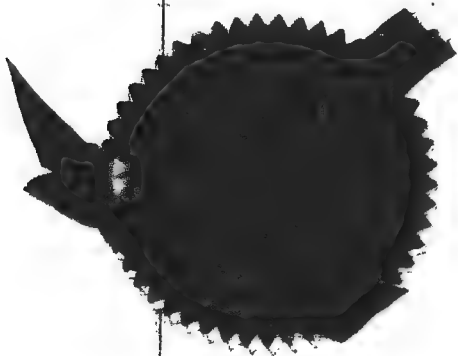
Form No. 5.

Consulate of the U. S. Canton, China,
Jan. 31st 1898.

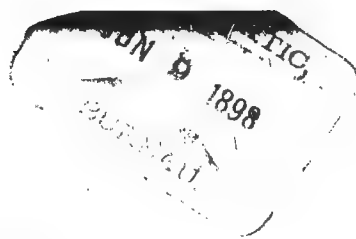
We certify, on this the 31st day of January,
the service of Alfred Alf, Esq., ceased, and
he is entitled to his salary, or fee, including
said day; and that the service of Edward
Bedloe commenced the day following, he
having received the archives, a full and com-
plete inventory of which is hereto annexed,
as required by paragraph 57 of the Con-
sular Regulations.

Edward Bedloe,
U. S. Consul.

Alfred Alf
Late U. S. Vice Consul
in charge.



Mr. 17



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China April 16 1898

Mr. Beale

To the Department of State.



Rec'd June 8/98
Franklin County Probate Court
at Columbus Ohio June 8/98
So. Circuit Court at Kansas City, Mo. June 8/98

Subject:

Certificates of Naturalization
of Chinese after the act of 1882

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing unlawful certificates.
Requesting instructions.

18.17

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China April 16th 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith four (4) Certificates purporting to give rights of American citizenship to Sam Waugh and also to Louis Que Fong, men of Chinese birth.

These papers were apparently issued contrary to the act of Congress approved May 6th 1882.

As there are many similar documents in existence in China and numerous requests made of this Consulate for aid and protection on the grounds of American citizenship, based on such papers, I beg to respectfully request specific instructions in regard to persons claiming rights under such and similar documents.



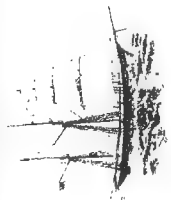
Much indignation was manifested and threats made at my retaining and refusing to return the papers enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe
Consul

193 - B.



United States of America.

CERTIFICATE OF

NATURALIZATION


The State of Ohio, Franklin County Probate Court.

Lorenzo J. Rogers Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court within and for the County of Franklin and
County of "the Probate Court" on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one
Louis Lee Fong a native of China having in all respects
complied with the laws of the United States relating to the Naturalization of Aliens and having declared on oath before said Court that
he would support the Constitution of the United States and that he is not subject to any foreign allegiance and hereby
to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State, or Sovereignty, and particularly to *Quang Duc Emperor of China*
whom subject he has heretofore been, was duly admitted by said Court to become a
CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
and is therefore entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of a Naturalized Citizen.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Probate
Court at Columbus, Ohio, this first day of July A.D. 1891

Lorenzo J. Rogers
Franklin County Probate Court.

Judge and ex-officio Clerk.



Published by Breckner & Wiley, Legal Blank Publishers, Columbus, O.

Sam H. Ho
U. S. Consul.
Canton, China.

United States of America,
State of Florida.

Sam Hough being duly sworn, says that he
is a native of *China*, and *25* years
of age; that at the age of *20 1/2* years he came to the United States; that he has
resided in the State of Florida for *2 1/2* years last past. And that it is bona fide
his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America according to the Acts of
Congress on the subject of naturalization, and to renounce all allegiance and fidelity to
every Foreign Prince or Potentate, particularly to *the Emperor of*
China to whom he was a subject

to whom he was a subject, and that he will support, protect and defend the Constitution
and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida, being attached to the
principles of the same.

Sam Hough

SEAL to and subscribed before me, this *26* day of *August* 188*6*
and in witness whereof, my hand and seal official.

A. C. [Signature]
Clerk Circuit Court, Escambia County Florida.

尾

IN THE MATTER OF

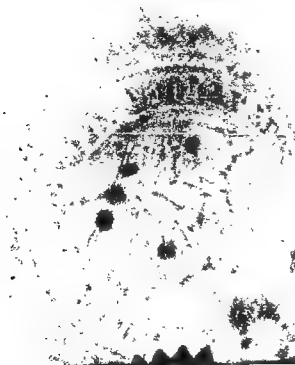
Sam W. Davis

Declaration of Intention

TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF

The United States of America.

Subscribed 2 1886



Edw. H. Bedloe
United States Consul
Canton, China

(FORM 5.)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

Registration Certificate No. _____, State of Florida,
Ocala County, Election District No. *14*

The bearer *Lane W. W. W.* is a qualified elector in the above
District. He resides at *Princeton* is *27* years
of age, by occupation a *Merchant*; color *White*; and is entitled
to vote at said Precinct.

Registered on the *Sept 27* day of *Sept* A. D. 18 *88*

Wm. H. Trimmer
Supervisor of Registration in said County.

No. 42509

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Certificate of Residence.

ORIGINAL.

Issued to Chinese Labiner, under the Provisions of the Act of May 5, 1892.

This is to Certify

THAT

Labiner

a Chinese

now residing at New Orleans La
has made application No. 199 to me for a Certificate of Residence, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and I certify that it appears from the affidavits of witnesses submitted with said application that said Labiner was within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of said Act, and was then residing at New Orleans La and that he was at that time lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, and that the following is a descriptive list of said Chinese Labiner viz:

NAME: Labiner AGE: 34 years
LOCAL RESIDENCE: 237 Poydras Fields St New Orleans La
OCCUPATION: Collector of Internal Revenue HEIGHT: 5ft 6 in COLOR OF EYES: Black
COMPLEXION: Yellow PHYSICAL MARKS OR PECULIARITIES FOR IDENTIFICATION: Left ear scarred



And as a further means of identification, I have affixed hereto a photographic likeness of said Labiner
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL this 26th day of February 1894 at New Orleans State of Louisiana

SEAL]

Collector of Internal Revenue,

District of Louisiana

2-1496

181A
No. 18



Consulate of the United States,

Canton China April 19 1898

JUN 9 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ans. Sept. 19-1898

Passports in China

Ans. Oct. 13.

Copy to Denver,
Hill to China,
June 14/98

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Passport
issued in Hong Kong.
Not recognized in China.



Ans. June 9.
Copy to Hong Kong.
June 16.

1898

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China April 19, 1898

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your inspection, Passport N^o 7 issued by the Consul at Hong Kong to John A. Rule Jr. Esq, an American Citizen residing in this Consular district and I beg to request instructions regarding passports presented at this Consulate, to be used, that are not issued by the American Minister at Peking, the Consul General at Shanghai or a Consul at one of the treaty ports in China.

The Chinese authorities will recognize no others and consequently such passports as the enclosed afford no protection to the holder in China.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Edward Bedloe
Consul.

Amelior Bureau

49m TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Canton

*Adm. 285
of Treasury
Apr. 21/98.*

State Dept

APR 20 1898

Received

*2 30 P 1898
Refused to
Apr. 29/98.
Copy confidentially
to Treasury*

Washington

Confidential. Agacic

departed with seven-hundred
Chinese many prostitutes
after Hong Kong Chinese
boats declared plague
infected suspect bogus
certificates advise rigid
scrutiny

Bedloe

Madras Bureau

18/9



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 2^d 1898

Mr. Bedloe



To the Department of State.

Subject:

Passports not issued by the Department

Abstract of Contents
Enclosing

ack Aug 24/98

Passport issued in Berlin in 1894.

Certificate from Consul at Hamburg in 1895

See Passports -
Issued abroad -
Germany Part 2, 1894
Thos. D. Miller

1898

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 2^d 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a passport issued by Chapman Coleman Esq. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States at Berlin in 1894, to an alleged American citizen named Carlos A. C. Von Dillenburger and also a certificate to the same from W. Henry Robertson Esq. Consul at Hamburg in 1895 and I beg to respectfully request instructions regarding the enclosed documents and all passports not issued by the Department of State.

Mr. Von Dillenburger personally presented the enclosed passport and certificate at this Consulate and requested ~~a~~ passport on the ground claimed that he was an American citizen and registered as such by my predecessor in this Consulate.

By reference to the records here the name of Carlos A. C. Von Dillenburger appears

2-

as having been registered as a citizen of the United States.

The fractured accent so palpable in the oral utterances of Mr. Von Dillenburg suggested a doubt as to his nationality and on being asked to produce his Certificate of Naturalization as proof of citizenship he frankly confessed that he never had any such certificate and his only evidence of citizenship consisted in the old passport issued to him at Berlin in 1894 and the fact that the former Vice and Acting Consul at Canton, Alfred Alf Esq. had registered him in this Consulate as an American citizen.

Mr. Von Dillenburg stated that he was born in the Republic of Mexico where he resided for eighteen years. He next visited the United States where he remained "nearly a year". Subsequently he joined his parents and resided with them in Berlin for "five or six years."

He came to China in the employ of the German firm of Carlowitz & Co. and is still in the service of that firm as their traveling agent in China.

There are so many tourists and others visiting Canton and claiming

3

American citizenship & native
of the possession of passports
issued by United States Govern-
ment officials not recognized in
nor accredited to China apply-
ing to this Consulate for assistance
that I beg to respectfully report that
no passports are recognized by the
officials in China save those issued
by the Legation at Peking, which are
good and recognized throughout the
Chinese Empire, and also the local
passports issued by a Consul
and signed and stamped by the Vice-
roy of the district in the Consul's
jurisdiction.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedloe

Consul.

Enclosures

- 1 Passport issued in Berlin in 1894
- 2 Certificate from Consul at Hamburg 1895

EMBASSY
of the
United States of America,
to the
GERMAN EMPIRE.

Call to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting

Description

Age 21 *Years* 8 *mos.*
Stature 5 *Feet* 10 *Inches* Eng
Forehead high
Eyes grey
Nose ordinary
Mouth moderate
Chin round
Hair blonde
Complexion healthy
Face long

Signature of the Bearer

Carlos A. C. Von Dillenburger

No 265

I, the undersigned Charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States of America hereby request all whom it may concern to permit safely & freely to pass,
Carlos A. C. Von Dillenburger,

a Citizen of the United States and in case of need to give him all lawful Aid and Protection

Given under my hand & the impression of the Seal of the Embassy of the United States at the City of Berlin the 26th day of May 1894 and in the 18th Year of the Independence of these United States

Chapman Coleman



UNITED STATES CONSULATE }
HAMBURG. }

I, W. Henry Robertson.

..... Consul of the United

States of America at Hamburg do hereby certify that

Charles A. B. Von

Dillenburger

has this day presented to me a passport (No 265)

issued to

him

at

Berlin

on the

26

day of

May

18 94

and signed by

Chapman Coleman

Description:

Age, 21 years 8 mos.

Stature, 5 feet 10 inches Eng.

Forehead, high

Eyes, grey

Nose, ordinary

Mouth, mustaches

Chin, round

Hair, blonde

Complexion, healthy

Face, long

Given under my hand and seal of office this the 27th day of

Sept

18 95

W. Henry Robertson,

U. S. Consul.

No 1249

10 1/2 20



acked July 17 1898

*Consular Bureau
& Mr. Brangan*

Consulate of the United States.

Leanton China June 2nd, 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Passport issued to Chinese person at Hong Kong, Asia.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing

Passport not recognized in China.

112.20

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China June 2^d, 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a passport issued by the Consul at Hong Kong, Asia, to one Yee B. Dew a Chinese person who applied to this Consulate for a passport with which to travel in China, on the ground that he was born in the United States. As he did not produce the required proof of American citizenship I returned the passport.

As no passports are recognized by the Chinese Government save those issued by the recognized authority in China, great inconvenience attend travelers who do not possess Chinese passports, while traveling in China, and much surprise and indignation are manifested and expressed on the refusal of this Consulate to visé passports similar to the enclosed.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedloe

Consul.

Enclosing,
one passport.

61 (No. 21)

Consular Bureau



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 4, 1898

ack'd
20 July

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1898
DEPT OF STATE

app'd. July 29/98



Subject:

Nomination of Mr. Williams for Vice Consul

Abstract of Contents.

Embroidering Petition from Missionaries.
Letter from Mr. Williams

Approved as to Williams and
Crisler
as to the appointment
of the additional Vice
Consul, say that in the
Dept's judgment they
are unnecessary at
the present time
abstract.

No. 21

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 4th 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a petition from the American Missionary Body of Canton recommending Mr. Henry R. Williams Jr. for the vacant post of United States Vice Consul at this City on the grounds of "the great and urgent necessity for additional representatives of our Government to guard and protect the persons and property of Americans in this greatly enlarged Consular jurisdiction, now that our treaty rights extend throughout these populous provinces of South China."

The petitioners request me to convey to the Department their wish for the establishment of Vice Consulates of the United States at each of the seven treaty ports within the Canton Consular district.

I have much pleasure in complying

with the request of the petitioners for I deem it advisable that I should be supported by a Vice Consul at this City, but also advisable that Vice Consulates should be established at each of the ports within this Consular district.

As regards the Canton Consulate I cordially support the recommendation in favor of Mr. Williams who has recently done good work in assisting me here. He has been a resident of Canton for years as Manager of the only purely American firm (Messrs Flood & Co) established in Canton.

I shall be pleased to be advised at your earliest convenience, that the nomination of Henry R. Williams Jr. of California has met with your approval and been appointed by the Department.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
Edward Bedbe
Consul

Enclosure

- 1 Petition from Canton Missionaries
- 2 Mr Williams's letter

Canton, China, May 30th, 1878.
Hon. Edward Redloe,
U.S. Consul,
Canton, China.

Sir:

We, the undersigned American Citizens, engaged in mission work, and residing within the limits of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and Yunnan, in this Consular district, recognizing the great and urgent necessity for additional representatives of our government to guard and protect the persons and property of Americans in this greatly enlarged Consular jurisdiction, now that our treaty rights extend throughout these populous provinces in South China, beg to invite your attention to the inadequacy of the Consular force in charge of this district, and respectfully request that you will kindly convey our wish to the Department of State, for the establishment of Vice Consulates at each of the seven treaty ports within the Canton Consular District.

We also beg to recommend for nomination for the post of U.S. Vice Consul in the city of Canton, Henry R. Williams Esq., a native and citizen of the United States, who

is, and his success for several years a resident of Canton, and whose years of experience and knowledge of China and Chinese especially qualify him for the post of Vice Consul, and we earnestly urge you to recommend Mr. Williams for the office and his appointment by the Department of State. We remain respectfully your friends and fellow citizens.

B. C. Henry. D.D.	(Presb. Mission)
R. H. Graves. D.D.	(So. Baptist)
H. C. F. Burkill. D.D.	(Secud. Am. Free Church)
J. M. Swan. M.D.	(Canton Hospital)
Chas. E. Reed. M.D.	(Presb. Mission)
C. A. Nelson.	(Am. Board)
H. K. Shumaker. M.D.	(United Presb. Mssn)
E. B. Ward.	(" ")
E. J. Simmons	(So. Baptist)
J. C. Kelly	(Presb. Mission)
Wm. H. Lingle	(" ")

(179)

There are other missionaries in the country and some, who are resting during the summer, in Japan, many of whom, if not all, would gladly sign the above petition.

Sincerely yours,
W. T. Pearson.

Canton, June 8/98

Dear Consul,

I am answer to your note of yesterday. I beg to say that I was born in San Francisco, California in 1869 and for many years engaged in the tea and silk trade with the firm of Macgregor & Co.

I am now resident manager in Canton for the firm of Flood & Co.

New York.

I appointed I shall accept the post and perform the duties of U. S. Vice Consul at Canton to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,
A. R. Williams

To
Hon. Edward Bedloe
U. S. Consul
Canton

Act July 16

Mr. B. 22



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 4, 1898

Mr. Beale

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Marshal and Clerk

Abstract of Contents.

Necessity for Marshal
Justly enlarged district
Anti-Missionary riots

- 22 -

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, June 4th 1898

Honorable Alvey A. Adee

2^d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch N^o. 9 of May 30th 1898 in reply to my special representations in my dispatch N^o. 5 of April 11th 1898, respecting the necessity for an allowance for a Marshal and a Clerk at this Consulate.

You inform me that the matter of an allowance for clerk hire will receive consideration, but the Department sees "no pressing necessity for a jail or the services of a Marshal, no judicial business having been recently reported from Canton."

In view of the fact that the clerical work of this large Consular district is very extensive and ever increasing consequent upon the opening of the inland waters of China to the trade and navigation of all nations and the constant expansion of Missionary interests in all parts of the Southern provinces of China, I am very glad to learn that "an allowance for Clerk hire will receive consideration" but regret

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to note in your dispatch No. 11 of Dec. 31st 1898 that "the appropriation for the next fiscal year has already been made."

I trust however that it will be found possible to make the allowance asked for in respect of the services of the Clerk I have engaged for one year from Jan. 1st 1898, otherwise the entire cost of his services will fall upon me.

I should not have engaged a Clerk had it not been absolutely necessary to do so in the interest of the service and I, therefore, trust that the Department will protect me from pecuniary loss in the premises.

I could not obtain the services of a suitable Clerk for a shorter period than one year. I have done the best I could under the circumstances.

As regards the inability of the Department to "see the pressing necessity for a jail on the services of a Marshal, no judicial business having been recently reported from Canton" I beg to inform you that although there have been no suits brought by Americans against Americans yet there have been numerous claims lodged in this Consular Court by American Citizens against Chinese amounting in the aggregate to upwards of \$200,000. These

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Cases, in which American Citizens seek to recover from Chinese for goods sold. Money advanced or deposited on interest with them, involve a great deal of work and a Marshal would be very useful for he could attend the Chinese Courts, when the American claims are heard, take a note of the judgement delivered, be present to witness the serving of writs upon defendants and execution, the closing of their premises and posting legal notices.

In respect of the Court business connected with his office a Marshal would be very useful when anti-missionary riots occur in the interior of China resulting in the destruction of property and unfortunately, occasionally, the loss of valuable lives. In the event of a riot such as occurred last week near Wu-chow (in this Consular district and which I reported in my dispatch N^o. 37 to the Consul General at Shanghai) the Marshal would, in my opinion, be a proper official to dispatch to the scene of trouble to investigate the circumstances of the outbreak, the damage caused by the rioters, and obtain from the missionaries on the spot such evidence of the guilt of the Chinese rioters as might be obtainable. He would

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also question the missionaries and on his return to this Consulate make a trustworthy report of the whole affair.

Under existing circumstances I am solely dependent on the evidence of the missionaries, and altho' I do not question the veracity of it, I deem advisable that in presenting the case to the Viceroy it should be based upon evidence other than that furnished by interested parties. My representations are likely to have greater weight if the provincial officials know that I am guided by the report of an officer from this Consulate specially dispatched to the scene of outrage and they are certain to be impressed by the fact that a Marshal is here and available for special duty of this nature and I beg to earnestly urge the allowance that I have asked for in my dispatch No. 5 of April 11th 1898 be granted.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Eduard Bedloe
Consul

Consular Records

Out 22 July

Commenced
July 18



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 4, 1898.

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.



Approved
Giddler

Subject:

Interpreter

Abstract of Contents.

Increased duties of Interpreter
Enclosing letter from Mr. Chung

23

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 4 — 1898

Honorable Alay A. Ades

2^d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch N^o. 10 of Mar. 31st 1898 in reply to my dispatch N^o. 3 recommending the appointment of Tsin Ching Chung as Interpreter of this Consulate and in compliance with your request enclose herewith a specimen of Mr. Chung's writing which is also evidence of his ability to perform the duty of Interpreter or of Clerk he having served for years at Amoy in both capacities.

I have the honor to report the fact that Mr. Woo the former Interpreter was and is a Lieutenant in the Chinese Navy and resigned his position in this Consulate to return to his duty in Shanghai.

In reply to your inquiry I beg to state that Mr. Chung is as "competent to act as Clerk as his predecessor did."

but owing to the increased work consequent upon the opening up of China, the expansion of American interests both Commercial and Missionary, the opening of all the inland waterways of the Southern Provinces in this Consular district Mr. Chung's services are not available, as he of this Consulate his time being fully occupied with the increased duties of the office of Interpreter.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Beebe
Consul.

Enclosing
Mr. Chung's letter

United States Consulate,
Canton, China, June 4th 1898.

Hon. Edward Bedloe
U. S. Consul.
Canton.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to furnish you with the following statement of my relation with the United States Consular service in China:-

My service began with my appointment by Consul Dr. Bedloe, from April 1st 1891, as Acting Interpreter to the United States Consular Court at Hankow, China and subsequently, I was appointed Interpreter to the same Consular Court by Dr. Bedloe on June 10th 1891.

Serving faithfully in that capacity during all these years under different Consuls, until January 10th 1898 when I was transferred to Canton with the approval of Consul-General Goodnow.

My full name is Tsin Ching Chung, as it has been registered in the Department's Register.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
Tsin Ching Chung
Interpreter
U. S. Consulate, Canton

Circular Bureau

24.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 4, 1898

ack'd
20 July

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Nomination of Vice Consul

Abstract of Contents.

Withdrawing Nomination of Mr. Hopkins
Recommending Nomination of Mr. Williams.

24
16. ~~22~~

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 4th 1898

Honorable William R. D

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that in my dispatch N^o 2 of Feb. 10th 1898 I recommended the nomination of William B. Hopkins Esq. of Washington D. C. for the post of Vice-Consul at Canton.

I now beg to respectfully withdraw the nomination of Mr. Hopkins in favor of Henry R. Williams Jr. of California, to whom I referred at length in my dispatch N^o 21 of this date, enclosing a petition signed by a number of American Missionaries earnestly urging and respectfully requesting the appointment of Mr. Williams to the vacancy here occasioned by the retirement of Rev. Alfred Alf the former Vice Consul who departed from Canton for America on Feb. 2nd 1898.

I shall esteem it a favor if you will kindly cause ~~this~~ request to be

favorably noticed, at your earliest convenience as it is very desirable, under existing conditions due to the increased and increasing official work in this Consular district, to have Mr. Williams on duty, by and with the authority of the Department.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedloe

Consul.

R
No. 24 bis
Consular Bureau



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China June 8th, 1898

Mr. Bedloe.

To the Department of State.



*Accepted
July 22
E. J. [unclear]*

*See instr.
to [unclear] [unclear]*

Subject:

Mrs. Falconer's application for a Passport

Abstract of Contents.

Resident of Hong Kong for fifteen years
Had not been in the United States since 1882.

No. 24

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, June 8th, 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that a Mrs. Harriett Falconer, a resident of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, Asia, called today at this Consulate and requested me to issue to her a Passport with which to travel in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi in this Consular district.

Mrs. Falconer's sole evidence of Citizenship consisted in a Passport issued to her last year (1897) by the United States Consul at Hong Kong.

She stated that ^{she} was and had been "a resident of Hong Kong for more than fifteen years" and that she had "not been in the United States since the year 1882."

Upon these admitted facts and in accordance with the Circular of Acting Secretary Arlee of August 12th 1897, I refused to grant the requested Passport.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edmund Bedloe
Consul.

No. 25



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China June 8, 1898

Mr. Bebb.

To the Department of State.

Adm
ack. by Jan.
July 23

Subject:
"Anglo-American Interests" in China.

Abstract of Contents.
Enclosing newspaper clipping

No. 25

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China June 8th 1898

Honorable William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith
an Editorial Clipping from "The Hong
Kong Telegraph" of May 2nd 1898
on the subject of "Anglo-American
Interests" in China.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Redbe,
Consul.

Enclosure
Newspaper Clipping

Editorial Clipping from "The Hong Kong Telegraph" (Nov. 17, 1897)

ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The outbreak of war is (for the time) beneficial to dealers in coal, ships, food-stuffs, and other commodities that may be needed by the belligerents; and it is good for the newspapers. In fact, there is no denying that it would pay a newspaper to foment a war scare, if the newspaper had the power; and the press certainly can do much towards it in the United States. But in the long run it is exceedingly bad for business, in every way. Even the frantic demand for coal, though it may make the fortunes of a few individuals, puts up the prices so much as to seriously cripple many industries; and some other articles of every-day use in the working world have gone up to famine prices, threatening many small concerns with extinction. Rice-merchants are making huge profits. Yet if the newspapers followed suit and charged fancy prices, the rice-merchants and coal-dealers would object!

A warlike feeling is contagious. When two nations get to fighting, others get excited and are prone to find an excuse for joining in the fray. It is fairly well understood that if the United States should need help—a contingency not probable under present circumstances, but possible if certain changes in the situation should occur—the first friend to offer aid would be Britain; and Britain has enemies who would be glad to seize any opportunity to attack her. British policy in the Far East, which is distasteful to France and Russia, has been very warmly commended by the United States press; and France and Russia might think fit to do their best to crush the two Anglo-Saxon nations now, rather than defer the day of the great struggle. The growing sentiment in favour of an Anglo-American alliance is unavoidably inimical to certain selfish aims of certain Powers, and those Powers therefore may be tempted to listen to an appeal from Spain just now. Britain is at present attempting to establish a sort of commercial "Monroe Doctrine" in the open markets of the world, that no nation should occupy a market to the exclusion of other nations. This and the original Monroe Doctrine of the United States are equally disliked by some European Powers; and Russia, if capable of going so far as to pretend a love for the Abyssinians just to steal a march on Britain, might without a great stretch of fancy be thought equally capable of courting the goodwill of Spain—for a consideration. There is no doubt Russia and France resent the attitude of the United States on the China question; and the German Emperor has been reported as making some remarkably anti-American statements. There is no telling when the Kaiser's wild utterances may lead to trouble; they have nearly done so several times before.

After the Venezuela dispute was smoothed over, certainly not by reason of any gentleness on the part of the American press but rather by notable forbearance on the other side, a strong reaction set in, and the Yankees and Britishers became more friendly than at any time since the war of independence. Much of the animosity which had been displayed was purely superficial, or artificial; we are inclined to think that there is now not so much change in the real feeling, but that the feeling now shown is the more real one, and the former was partly unreal. Electioneering manoeuvres are to blame for a good deal in America.

The people of the United States have in the past few years given more attention to Eastern Asia, and understood its problems more, than they did formerly. This is largely due to the labours of such men as Messrs. JERNIGAN, GOODNOW, WILDMAN, and BEDLOX, in the Consular service. Mr. JERNIGAN, who recently retired from the Shanghai Consulate-General and was replaced by Mr. GOODNOW, was in the East many years, and frequently received from the Shanghaianders warm and well-deserved appreciation of his energy, tact, resourcefulness, experience, and thorough good-will. He has also been highly commended by his own Government. It is significant to note that such an official writes strongly in favour of the United States supporting British policy in China—on its cold business merits, and in the interests of all nations, not simply from any idea of kinship between the peoples. Blood may be thicker than water, but business is business and plain principles are more than blood; that is also the British attitude in regard to Cuba.

The United States' trade with the vast and populous Empire of China, in which Hongkong shares, has been

developing rapidly in the last few years; our chief hope is that there will be no further French aggressions, to stifle trade with monstrous tariffs and burdensome swarms of *fonctionnaires*. Only a few years ago, one line of three or four steamers sufficed for the Trans-Pacific trade; now twenty or thirty large steamships find more trade than they can cope with, and it is still expanding. Only a few years ago, American flour was used by none but the handful of white settlers on the China coast; now every vessel brings hundreds of tons for the Chinese. If the southern provinces become French, the flour will have to come from France.

Such men as WILDMAN, JERNIGAN, and GOODNOW help to build up such a trade as this; and it is microscopic now compared with what it may become. Dr. BEDLOX is a man of the same stamp; he "speaks the language of their tribe." He is the oldest U. S. Consul in China, both in experience and years of service, having entered the service in Italy just twenty years ago, under President Hayes. Appropriately, he is now at the oldest consulate, Canton, which was established in 1785. From its establishment to the present date the U. S. Consuls at Canton have been:—

Samuel Shaw	of Massachusetts
Captain C. Randall	" "
Peter W. Snow	" Rhode Island
Edward Carleton	" "
Berjamin Wilcox	" Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Manigault	" South Carolina
Consul Latimer	" Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H. Grosvenor	" New York
Peter W. Snow	" Rhode Island
Paul S. Forbes	" Massachusetts
Oliver H. Perry	" Washington, D.C.
B. P. Chenworth	" "
Daniel Vrooman	" "
R. G. W. Jewell	" Mississippi
R. M. Tisdall	" Washington, D.C.
Charles P. Lincoln	" Michigan
William L. Scruggs	" Georgia
Francis Carrow	" Delaware
Gideon Nye	" Massachusetts
Charles Seymour	" Wisconsin
Edward Bedloe	" Philadelphia, Pa.

Consul SKYMOUR was appointed to Canton in 1882, and served 14 years. He was extremely well liked by all who knew him. But he was not there in the days of "China's awakening," as Dr. BEDLOX is. Mr. SKYMOUR had little scope for development of trade. Now the times have

changed, and the man has changed with them. Dr. BEDLOX is the sort of man to play the part of "new broom," to sweep clean and put things right briskly. He was Consul at Amoy from 1880 to 1893, and signalled his consulship there by removing the mountain of obstruction placed in the way of kerosene trade by the mandarins. The mandarins could get more blackmail out of native nut-oil than out of American kerosene, so the American product was flatly prohibited. All the obstructive weight of Chinese official inertness had to be lifted and Dr. BEDLOX lifted it. Otherwise there would not be a gallon of American oil in Fukien province to-day. In Canton he has been only three months, and has already secured a wonderful change in the regulations for internal trade in foreign goods, under the "transit pass" system. The new regulations make an epoch in the commercial history of South China. As we stated when first publishing these regulations, he has achieved what all the British Consuls who have been in Canton have tried to do, tried ably and vigorously, without success. We do not grudge our American cousins their victory nor their Consul; we heartily congratulate them, and rejoice that they are with us.

We need American support, if the French persist in their threatened acquisition of the southern provinces. Dr. BEDLOX's district includes Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, a country the size of Austria, Germany, France, Holland, and Belgium, with a population and a trade about as great. Here, England has seven consulates, besides a colony of her own; the United States have only one consul, without even a vice-consul. The consulate-general at Hongkong is apart from the consular service of China; it is here by consent of British authorities, not by right of treaty as in China. Hongkong is only a transit port, a mere landing-place; the trade belongs up-country, and is out of our jurisdiction; if it is not put soon under our protection it will be out of our hands entirely. We do not want the country; we have taken Canton more than once, but it was only to teach the mandarins a lesson, and we gave them back their home. But we want the right to trade on a level footing with all nations, and that is what the French never grant where their flag flies. The Americans also do not want the country, but they want a fair field for their commerce. Their interests are our interests, their policy is our policy, their enemies are our enemies.



Continued

Received
July 14, 1898

Sheldahl Story Co. Ia.
June 30, 1898.

Hon. Thos. R. Cridder,
Third Asst. Secy.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 11th inst requesting me to pay my three drafts returned by the Auditor amounting to \$349.85, I beg to enclose, herewith, my draft, payable to the order of Secretary of State, of the above stated amount in payment of the same, and will thank you to return said drafts to me.

Referring also to the Auditor's letter of the 4th of May last requesting me to remit to the Treasurer \$87.20 or still due the Government from me, according

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1 to his statement, I beg to enclose
also ^{herewith} a draft payable to the Treasurer
of the required amount of \$27.20.

If these drafts meet ^{all} the requirements
and if there is nothing further re-
garding the settlement of my accounts
I will thank you for a certificate
of acquittal in return.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Alfred Alf

Acting U.S. Vice Consul in charge
at Canton, China.

R

No. 26



Mr. Bureau

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China July 6th 1898

Mr. Beebe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

New Lease of Canton Consulate

Ans. Aug. 30.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Copy of Lease
Requesting permission to
lease a property for
the Consulate for a
term of three or five years

No. 26

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China July 6, 1878

Honorable John B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Agent of the property upon which is situate the U. S. Consulate in Canton has increased the rent to \$1,000 per year.

I also have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the new lease by the Agent, Herbert Dent Esq.

The old lease of this Consulate made to Consul Seymour was terminated at Consul Seymour's written request, on the 31st of March last.

I have the honor to respectfully request that authority from the Department be granted me to secure a more or equally suitable property for the Consulate at Canton for a term of three or five years.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Edward Bedloe
Consul.

1 Enclosure

Copy of New lease of Canton Consulate 1898.

Indenture made this *thirty-first*
day of *March*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and
ninety *eight*, between *Thomas Marsh Browne* (hereinafter called
the Lessor) of Canton, China, of the one part, and *Edward Bedloe*
(*United States Consul*) (hereinafter called the Lessee) of the other part:

Witnesseth that in consideration of the rent and covenants
hereinafter reserved and contained and on the part of the Lessee to be paid
and performed, the Lessor, his heirs, executors, administrators or assign, doth
hereby agree to lease unto the Lessee *the Western House on Lot*
No 21 & 22 British settlement at Canton, together with the outbuildings yard and
premises thereunto belonging, for a term of *One Year* from the
first day of *April* one thousand eight hundred
and ninety *eight*, the said Lessee paying the yearly rent of dollars
One Thousand (\$1000)
at 7.1.7 quarterly in advance at Canton by draft payable in Hongkong.

Further the Lessor hereby agrees to pay all rates and taxes and make any
necessary repairs in respect of the said premises. **Further** the said Lessee
may at any time sublet the said premises guaranteeing the due fulfilment of this
Indenture and the sublessee or sublessees being to the satisfaction of the said
Lessor his heirs executors administrators or assigns. **Further** the said Lessee
will permit the Lessor his agents or workmen at all reasonable times to enter
the premises to inspect the same and to do any repairs which the Lessor his
agents or workmen may desire to do. **Further** the Lessee covenants that
nothing shall be done or stored on the premises which may prevent the same

from being insured against fire as a first class risk, or which may invalidate such an insurance. **Further** that if at the expiration of the said term of *One Year* the Lessee shall be desirous of continuing tenant at a yearly rental to be then agreed upon, the Lessor shall give the preference to the said Lessee should the premises be for lease. **Further** should the Lessee be desirous to sublet, the lessor may or may not as he chooses cancel this lease and enter into full possession of the premises again.

The Lessee binds himself to fulfil all the obligations which are or may hereafter be imposed on the Lessor by the Municipal Council.

In witness thereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands for the terms of this Indenture to take effect from the day and year first above written.

For a term of One year from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899 and at expiration of the said Lease the Lessee shall have the option of continuing tenant on such condition as shall then be agreed upon.

Witness

Witness

18. 27



Mr. Bureau

Consulate of the United States,

Swanton, China July 7, 1898.

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Seizure of American Kerosene

file
ack. by form.
Aug 30.

Abstract of Contents.

Loss of American Oil near Wuchow.
Necessity for Vice-Consulate
in the province of Kwangsi

No. 27

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 7 1898

Honorable Alcy A. Adoe

2^d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch N^o 16 of May 3^d 1898 acknowledging the receipt of my N^o 12 of Mar. 9th, in which I earnestly urged and recommended the establishment of a Vice-Consulate or a Consular Agency at Wuchow, one of the new treaty ports on the West River about 220 miles above Canton.

I regret to note that, although I sent to the Department a lengthy dispatch carefully detailing my reasons for proposing the establishment of a Vice Consulate at Wuchow, which is a great distributing Centre in the province of Kwangsi, I mentioned and also supplied a specially prepared Chart demonstrating the vast expanse of this enlarged Consular district and the position of Wuchow on the West River. I have evidently

been misunderstood, the relative positions of Wuchow and Kweilin have not been comprehended and the force of my argument in reference to the illegal seizure of American Kerosene at a native customs or "le kin" station and the consequent loss of a large cargo of American Oil and also a valuable contract for American oil entirely vitiated.

I venture to make this observation on your dispatch No. 16 because it is obvious from the tenor of it that you are under the impression that the American oil seized, was "while on the way to that place" meaning Wuchow, whereas I distinctly states in my dispatch, No. 10, of Mar. 9th, that the oil was seized after it had left Wuchow bound for Kweilin, which is further in the interior than Wuchow.

I stated in my dispatch No. 10 that Wuchow is a distributing center, that it is more than 200 miles from Canton and that as the British and other nations have Consuls there to protect their Commercial interests, the United States

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Should also be adequately represented at that point, our interests (Kerosene and Flour) being important and needing protection.

You state that the United States Consul General at Hong Kong was informed on Feb. 25th last, that

"It may be found advisable, later on, to consider the establishment of a Consulate at Wuchow if our Commerce at that port demands such an office!"

I do not know what the Hong Kong Consul's report stated, but I am in a position to know what the requirements at Wuchow really are and I can assure you once for all that unless our Commercial interests are properly and promptly protected at the great distributing centres, as other nations, especially Great Britain, protect and foster theirs, our trade at Wuchow and other ports in this vast district will steadily decrease and the

United States will not obtain the share of the expansion of trade with China's teeming millions which the opening of the inland waters and new ports of the Empire is certain to lead to in the near future.

The chief benefits that must follow the "open door" policy and the recent concessions made by China to Great Britain will fall to the British and German Merchants whose governments are quick to dispatch to new ports and newly opened distributing centres, Consular officials to foster and protect the interests of their merchants.

Long before there was any trade, north speaking of, at Wuchow, a British Consul was stationed there, while at Samshui, on the West River, there is also a British Consul although the foreign trade at Samshui is in its infancy and the British

have only Chinese agents resident there. (

I have reported fully and frequently on the urgent requirements of this largest Consular district in China, embracing an area of 182,000 sq. miles and containing more than 86,000,000 people.

This district covers more territory than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware combined!

A population more than double that of the Empire of Japan and ten millions more than all the people of the United States.

When the Treaty Ports of China were limited, when navigation of the inland waters was absolutely prohibited, one Consul was no doubt adequate for the Canton district. But now we are on the threshold of a

New Commercial era in
China and, therefore, I have
felt it my duty, in the hope
that our country may get
her share of the trade in the
far East, to spare no pains to
make the situation clear and
to earnestly recommend the
fullest protection to our Com-
mercial interests.

In a word the times are
changed and we must change
with them - or lose;

I have the honor to remain Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Sedgwick,
Consul.

Cons. Bureau

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Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 7, 1898

Wm. Bedloe

ack. & copy to
Hearst
Aug. 31

To the Department of State.

AUG 26

Subject:

Chinese Certificates

Abstract of Contents.

Illegal traffic in Chinese laborers
via Vancouver

Request for authority to
adopt means to check em-
igration of excluded class

Part of
its information
for tracing for
any instructions
that may be
to the Consul

vi. 28

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 7. 1898

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler

Sr. Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 14 of April 29th 1898 with reference to my telegram of April 20th informing you of the fact that several hundred Chinese passengers, many of them of the excluded class, were en route to San Francisco per the Steamer "Gaelic", and that the information sent you was subsequently communicated to certain Collectors of Customs in a "Confidential" manner.

I beg to state that my action in the premises was prompted by a sense of duty.

The fact that I had sent you the telegram was reported back to Hong Kong and Canton by Cable long before the arrival of the "Gaelic" in San Francisco and this information was reported

to me in a "Confidential manner"
 several weeks prior to the receipt
 of your dispatch to me on the subject.
 This incident shows how deep
 are the schemes of interested parties.

It recalls the fact frequently told
 by the Hong Kong Agent of the Pacific
 Mail Steamers, that the traffic in Chi-
 nese passengers of the excluded class,
 then and still carried on by the Cana-
 dian Pacific Steamship Company
 from Hong Kong to Vancouver and
 thence in "transit" to any point on
 the Canadian border through which the
 Chinese passenger finally selects to
 pass into the United States on bogus
 or, as Mr. Van Buren, the Agent, states
 "fake" Certificates, is so extensive
 and as all apparent efforts to check
 the growing evil have failed, he asked
 for a share of this passenger trade
 for his, the Pacific Mail, line of Steam-
 ers to San Francisco.

The reply was that the Chinese Cer-
 tificates they used would not be re-
 garded as legitimate at any of the
 Pacific Coast ports of entry and

5

Consequently the Canadian Pacific British Company takes the lion's share of the Chinese passenger trade from Hongkong to America.

During the last administration of President Cleveland the Secretary of the Treasury on being informed of the illegal traffic in Chinese laborers by means of bogus certificates via Vancouver into the United States, detailed an officer from the Treasury Department in Washington with directions to proceed to Vancouver and other points on the route of the Canadian Pacific Company's Line, and to investigate the subject and report all the facts regarding the alleged irregularity to the Department.

An absolutely true report was made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Canadian Pacific Lobby

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in Washington, at that time, was so powerful as to secure that young officer's discharge. He was removed from office for simply obeying orders.

Now it is difficult to believe that all the seven hundred and odd Chinese taken from Hong Kong by the "Gaelic" and landed in San Francisco last April were British subjects!

Not one of the Chinese on that ship and trip had a certificate viséd at this Consulate.

The authority given to Chinese officials in this district to grant permission to Chinese to visit the United States is the remote cause of the issuing of all or many of the illegal certificates by means of which hundreds of Chinese laborers are enabled to enter the United States.

Ever since my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Seymour, the former Consul at Canton,

7
 returned to the United States
 the Chinese authorities have
 taken advantage of his absence
 and the lack of experience of
 his locum tenens, Mr. Alf,
 to practice many frauds in
 issuing Chinese Certificates.

A great number of irregular
 Certificates have been issued
 since Consul Seymour left
 Canton, purporting to be in
 due form from the Chinese
 Authorities but being in fact
 absolutely bogus.

Many Certificates bearing
 the appearance of having been
 properly issued, were in the
 possession of and presented to
 this Consulate, to be visé, by
 Chinese who were and are ob-
 viously "Coolies" or laborers.

I have repeatedly refused to
 visé such documents and yet
 I am informed, many Cer-
 tificates I refused to visé
 were subsequently viséd at
 another Consulate. This

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report comes from San Francisco through Chinese Channels.

It is impossible to keep a check on Chinese emigration and to verify the statements made by intending emigrants to the United States unless their applications for Certificates are made to the Consul in person in the first instance.

I have refused to comply with the repeated request of the Hopps of this district who demanded "Several hundred blank forms" and I trust that my action in the premises, in view of the serious and important nature of the subject, will receive your official approval for I consider it unwise to issue blank Certificates to the Chinese officials for them to fill in as they please and then forward to me to issue.

9

I have decided not to pass on
vise any certificates until I
have received advice and di-
rections on this important
question.

I consider it a matter of
paramount importance that
the Hoppo or other Chinese of-
ficial authorized to grant per-
mission to Chinese subjects to
depart from China, shall not
decide as to who shall enter
the United States, the corrup-
tion of Chinese officials being
notorious.

I hold that the United States
Consul should be satisfied, as
to the eligibility of Chinese to
enter the United States and
if the Chinese officials are allow-
ed to pass them there can be no
end to the fraudulent practices
which I have mentioned and
which cause much trouble and
inconvenience in San Francis-
co and other ports of entry in the
United States. I therefore,

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as a check upon the extensive emigration of the excluded class of Chinese to the United States, beg to recommend and respectfully request that authority be given to the Consul of the United States at Canton to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in the petitions of Merchants, Traders, Students and "all Chinese," other than laborers, who are legally admissible under the provisions of Section Six of the Act of Congress of July 5th 1884 entitled "An Act to Amend an Act to execute certain Treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May 5th 1882" and who have the right to enter the United States and that the Collector of Customs at the several ports of entry be directed to accept the Certificate of the Consul at Canton verifying the facts in accordance with the letter and spirit of the afore mentioned Section Six provided the Chinese person

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 presenting such certificate
 is identical with the descrip-
 tion, physical peculiarities
 etc as set forth in the Certi-
 ficate and that the latter bears
 the signature and seal of the
 United States Consul at Can-
 ton, China, as the sole evidence
 necessary and required to per-
 mit the Chinese person to whom
 such Consular Certificate is is-
 sued, to enter the United States.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedell
 Consul

R.
10.27

Mr Bureau

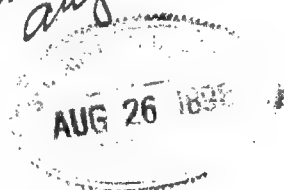


Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China July 5th, 1898

Mr. Bedloe

Ans. Aug. 30.

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Correspondence with Chinese Officials

Abstract of Contents.

Inadequate office staff in Consulate,
Necessity for Consular Clerk
Reference to dispatches 5, 10, 13, 16 & 22.

No. 29

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China July 8th 1898

Honorable Thos W. Laidler

3rd Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 17 of May 11th 1898, in which you state that "a custom has grown up in the Consulates in China under which important correspondence is carried on with local authorities in matters affecting the interests of American Citizens, without information of the same being communicated to the Department."

As far as this Consulate is concerned, since I took over charge here in January last, I deny that the impeachment is justifiable.

I have invariably reported to the United States Minister at Peking, through the Consul General at Shanghai, on all matters affecting the interests of American Citizens.

I beg to inform you that if I am to send to the Department in addition to reporting to the Minister in Peking, "full

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abstracts of all such Correspondence and keep the Department fully advised of the progress of all pending cases" I shall require more Clerical aid than I have already repeatedly applied for, the resources of this Consulate being very much overtaxed, there being only one Consular Officer and an Interpreter for whom appropriations are made.

I am allowed neither a Marshal nor a Clerk.

You state that I am "expected to keep the Department fully advised of all matters of interest occurring in your (my) district."

The work of translating one hundred and ten Chinese dispatches received from Chinese officials, in these provinces, in two months is much more than one Chinese writer can do and so I have engaged an extra writer for this special work.

As to matters of interest in my district I beg to invite your attention to my dispatches N^o 5 of Feb. 11th N^o 10 of March 9th N^o 13 of April 4th N^o 16 of April 7th and N^o 22 of June 4th and also to my Commercial

5

reports on American Trade in
 Liberia as evidence of my desire
 to "Keep the Department fully ad-
 vised of all matters of interest oc-
 curring in my district" and I
 venture to suggest that so great
 has been my zeal in the matter of
 keeping the Department fully in-
 formed that despite the trying cli-
 mate, the pressure of work that de-
 volves upon me and the inadequate
 staff and the fact that absolutely
 necessary clerical aid has been and
 still is paid out of my own salary
 yet I have not flinched but on the
 contrary have done and am doing
 all that your dispatch No. 17 calls
 for.

I live in the hope that my vigor-
 ous efforts to further American
 commercial interests in this
 vast district will be recognized
 and that the Department will in
 its wisdom relieve me of the pecu-
 niary obligation I have incurred
 for the sole purpose of doing
 to the best of my ability all that

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Your dispatch No. 17 calls for.
I trust that you will kindly
refer to my several dispatches
(Nos 5, 10, 13, 16, and 22) and give
the subjects upon which I wrote
your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedlee

Consul

R

No. 30



Ans Bureau



*Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China July 13, 1898*

Mr. Bealoe

Ans Aug. 29

To the Department of State.

AUG 26 1898

Subject:

Passport of Chinese Woman

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing old Passport,
Requesting instructions.*

N^o. 30

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 13, 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith
Passport N^o. "13008" issued by the Department
June 5th 1896 to one Lee Yut On, a Chinese
woman, who requests a renewal of the
Passport.

I have the honor to respectfully request
instructions with reference to the ques-
tion of Passports both those issued
by the Department and by the Consul
at Hong Kong.

I beg to state that no passports save such
as are issued at Peking or a Consul in China
are recognized by the Chinese authorities.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Beecher

Consul.

Enclosure
Passport

D

10.31

Solicitor



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 15, 1898

Mr. Bedde

To the Department of State.

ack Sept 9



Subject:

American Citizen Charged with Murder

Abstract of Contents.

Capt. Richard Foulmer Commanding
American Screw Steamer 'Doring'
Charged with Killing his Compredore.

No. 31

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 15th, 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 7th inst. at Wuchow on the West River, Captain Richard Foulmer commanding the American Screw Steamer "Dosing" (registered at the United States Consulate in Hong Kong, Asia.) shot, with a revolver, and killed the Chinese Compredore, named Chen, of the "Dosing".

At the time of the shooting the "Dosing" was on the West River about forty miles above Wuchow, (280 miles from Canton,) the recently opened (June 1897) Treaty port and an important distributing centre of trade in American Kerosene, flour, dyes, Cotton piece-goods and other American products.

The first intimation I received of the tragedy was in a telegram from Mr. James Acheson Commissioner of Customs, dated Wuchow Friday July 8th at 7.30 P. M. It stated

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that the Captain of the American Steamer "Dosing" had shot and killed his Chinese Compredore and asked me for instructions in the premises.

I immediately telegraphed Mr. Acheson requesting him to either detain the offender or send him under arrest to this Consulate.

The latter course was adopted and on Sunday the 10th inst I received an intimation from Mr Acheson that the man was on board the British Steamer "Kong Pak" in Charge of Customs Examiner Haines who would hand him over to me.

On Sunday evening Examiner Haines arrived here with the prisoner Foulmine who was immediately locked up in the British Consular jail, which was kindly placed at my disposal by the British Consul Mr. Mansfield.

The next day, Monday the 11th inst the Captain, Richard Foulmine, of the "Dosing" was brought before me charged on the indictment of the Viceroy of the Lung Kwang, with wilful murder of the Compredore of the "Dosing" on the 7th inst. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but as the evidence

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was sufficient to justify commitment for trial (the preliminary hearing was continued till Tuesday next the 19th inst in order to give time to the prisoner to engage counsel to prepare for his defence and be present at the subsequent hearing.

I have the honor to remain Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe,
Consul.

10.32

Mr. Bailey



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 15th, 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Unanswered request for instructions

Ans. Sept. 9.

Abstract of Contents.

Enlarged Consular jurisdiction

Reasons for Marshal and Clerk

Enclosing Copy Dispatch N° 5

" Photo of Map

18. May 25
27. July 16
38. Aug 30.

No. 32

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 15th, 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to again bring to the attention of the Department the fact that the staff or working force of this Consulate is wholly inadequate to the actual requirements of this enlarged Consular district extending over the whole of the vast and populous Southern provinces of China including the Treaty Ports of Swatow, Macao, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Canton, Samshui & Wuchow.

Vast as was this district when I took over charge here in January last, it will shortly be larger, more important and more difficult for me to exercise my judicial functions and efficient control. For now, (this summer) the whole of the inland waters of China are open to the trade and navigation of all nations and consequently all the ports throughout the length of the great West River, and its numerous branches, and

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the populous cities on the banks of the streams forming the Canton Delta will be practically treaty ports and American vessels and American Merchants have the right to carry on business with all the riverine ports in the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan.

The danger, therefore, of disputes of various kinds arising between American citizens and the natives of these provinces will be greatly increased.

I have, as you are aware, no Marshal nor am I provided with a Clerk although in my dispatches nos 5 and 6 I submitted more than sufficient reasons for asking an allowance for Clerk hire whose services I found absolutely necessary to obtain.

In my dispatch No. 5 of Feb. 11th last, I expressed apprehension respecting the probability of soon needing the services of a Marshal (with which other Consulates in China are nicely provided) in Canton and the "Dosing" case which is now occupying my attention amply attests the justification for the representations and request I felt it my duty to make in my dispatch in February last. I now beg to submit

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I enclose herewith, a copy of my dispatch N^o 5 of Feb. 11th last and in so doing I beg you to grant it the favor of your esteemed consideration.

You will observe, in perusing the dispatch in question, that I asked for instructions respecting the punishment of offenders.

The dispatch received from the Department acknowledging the receipt of my dispatch N^o 5 contained no answer to the subject and I have, therefore, in view of the serious case which has now been brought before me for investigation, to repeat my application for instructions and respectfully request that your decision be communicated to me by Cable.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

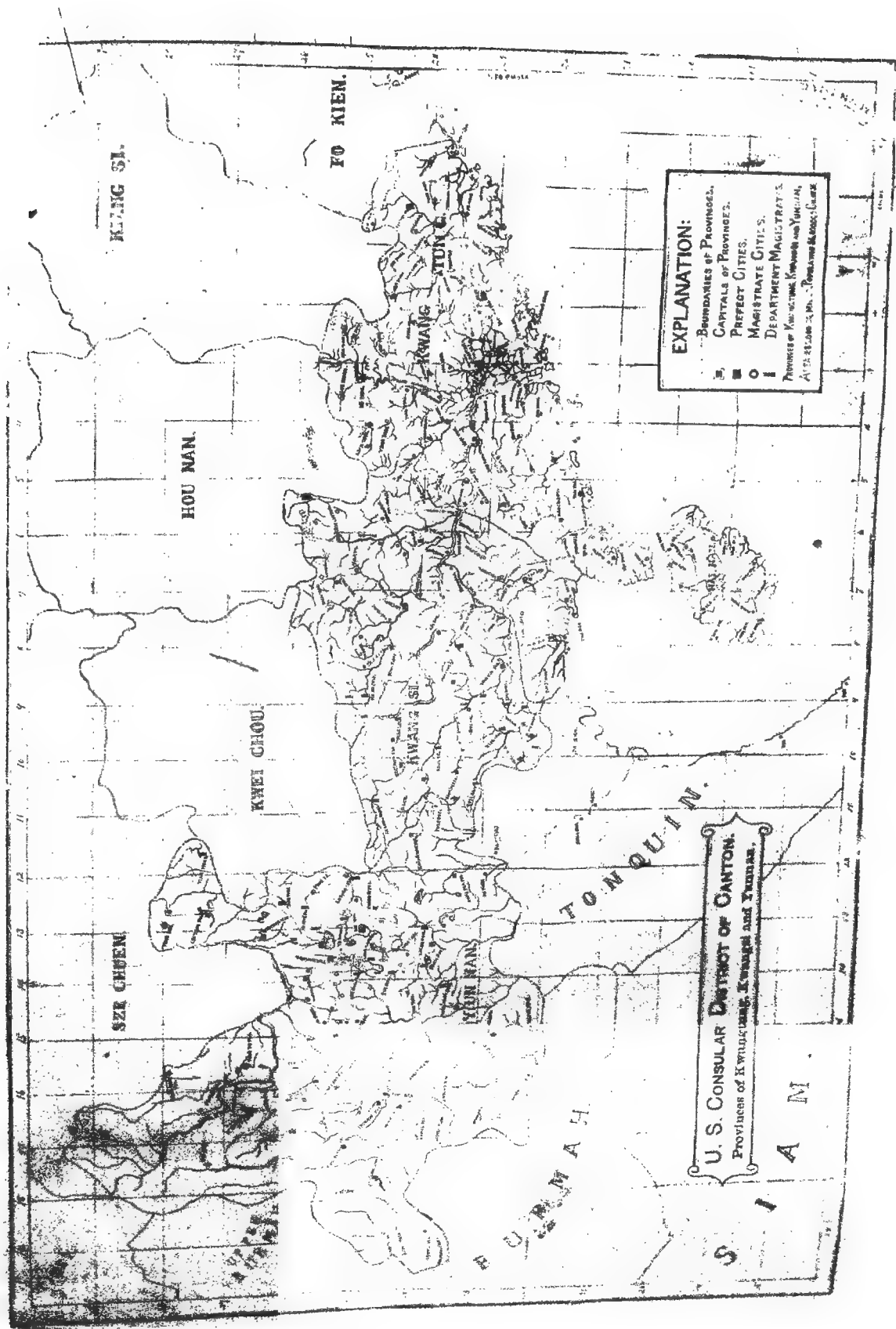
Edward Bedder,

Counsel.

Enclosures

1 Copy of dispatch N^o 5

2 Photo of Map of Canton district



Copy of Dispatch No. 5 of Feb. 11th. 1898.

Canton, China July 13th. 1898.

Dispatch No. 5 is as follows:

No. 5

U. S. Consulate Canton, China

Feb. 11th. 1898.

Hon. William R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to bring to your notice the fact that the staff of this Consulate is wholly inadequate to the commercial interests of the vast Consular district of Canton, the trade of which has been greatly extended since the opening of the West River for a distance of 230 miles above Canton.

I stand in need of a Marshal and also a Clerk for the following reasons:

- 1 The Canton Consulate has been established here since 1785, one hundred and thirteen years ago. It was then, as now, an important centre of trade and a large quantity of goods exported to the United States were invoiced through this office.

It is true that much of the trade in American oil and flour, etc/, is carried on with natives direct by British, German and other firms and the same can be said of tea, silk, mattings, etc., exported from this point to the United States, but our commercial interests have nevertheless expanded and kept pace with the general growth of the trade of the port which in 1896 amounted to 46,683,548 Taels (a Tael is valued at \$1.33 U.S. Currency) according to the returns issued by the

#2

Chinese Imperial Customs Department.

2 In addition to this "foreign trade" there is a large and constantly increasing trade in American oil and flour carried on by Chinese in Chinese junks between Hong Kong, ports in the thickly populated Canton Delta and with cities on the West River, both in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

3 The Consular district of Canton now comprises the whole of the populous provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan covering an area of more than 170,000 square miles with a population of over 80,000,000 Chinese.

4 In this district there are seven (7) treaty ports where reside representatives of Great Britain and other nations with assistance requisite for the efficient conduct of their duties commercial and judicial.

The ports in this district are Swatow, Macao, Canton, Samshui, Wuchow, Hoihow and Pakhoi. Reference to the map of this district accompanying this dispatch, will show you that the distance between the open ports are so great that it is a physical impossibility for the Consul stationed at Canton to keep careful watch over and foster our commercial interests at all the open ports in this district.

5 Beside the commercial interests at each of the seven open ports in this district, we have upwards of three hundred American Missionaries residing in the cities and towns throughout the three provinces. Our Missionaries have contributed their quota to the enlightenment of the people, while the American Medical Missionary Society is daily ministering to the needs of suffering humanity.

6 Our interests in China are purely pacific, beneficial and

#3

elevating in nature. We seek the development of trade by legitimate and peaceful means while other nations are adopting high-handed and most aggressive methods for the extension of their trade and influence in China.

I consider that the present crisis in China affords us a golden opportunity to extend by friendly means our commerce with the Chinese and I can conceive of no better method by which success can be attained than by putting our Consulate on an equal footing with that of Great Britain, Germany or
7 other nations. If the Department deem it advisable it could transfer the Marshalate from Foochow to Canton with an improvement to the service.

8 Canton is one of the most unhealthful of Chinese ports. Beside having Cholera, Typhoid fever, and other enteric troubles in endemic or epidemic form for the past three years it has been the scene of the Black Death or Bubonic Plague. What of this danger and the necessity of the Consul taking a brief vacation at intervals and the greatly enlarged responsibility and activity suggested I think it is exceedingly necessary to increase the working force of this Consulate.

9 I am confident that there is a great field for American commerce in this newly opened district and I desire to be instrumental in opening it up to our home industries. In doing this we need assistance in this office. There are many letters from American manufacturers, merchants and exporters accumulating here at this Consulate and the number increasing by each mail from America. These letters should be acknowledged and the information requested given in detail but we have no clerk here to perform such work.

#4

10 In a leading article I find in a copy of the "North China Daily News" in May 1892 attention is called to the utter inadequacy of the measures provided by the United States in China for the punishment of offenses committed there by United States citizens. Then reviewing the pamphlet published in the form of a memorandum on the United States Consulates in China by Hon. G. F. Seward then U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, it asserts that the U.S. Consul at Tientsin wrote to the effect that:- "We extort from China extrajurisdiction the amenability of guilty Americans to our own laws and then we deny to our judicial officers the means of punishing them. There are Consular Courts to try American thieves, swindlers, burglars and murderers but there is but one jail, that at Shanghai, where a thief or burglar may be confined. Our Consuls in this as in many other particulars have to appeal to English or French liberality, and it often happens that the penitentiary accommodations of England and France are inadequate to their own necessities, and the American culprit is therefore discharged.

I consider the exemption of extrajurisdiction from the Chinese, so long as the United States refuse or neglect to provide the means of punishment an upbraid of the worst kind"//

Similar language was used at that time and may be used by ship masters who in a memorandum states:- "The result of Consular Courts in criminal cases is a mockery both of law and justice, because in the absence of a man-of-war, which is not infrequent, there is no prison and no means of punishment, and after the sentence of the Court has been read to the

#5

offending party the Consul has no alternative but to set at liberty the person whom the law has pronounced a criminal, to commit, if he pleases, further crime with the most ridiculous impunity."

Unfortunately what is here quoted is applicable to the whole of the district in which I have the honor to represent our Country. There is no goal in this Consulate, neither is there a Marshal to assist me in the administration of justice, and yet it is a fact that there are hundreds of Americans employed on board ships visiting this and other ports in the Consular district of Canton and the number constantly increasing.

If it became necessary to convict one of our own citizens of a crime I should be compelled to liberate the offender. While holding the office of Consul of the United States at Amoy in 1892, an American seaman from the U.S.S. Alert in an unguarded moment of folly and dissipation, demolished a Chinese restaurant, nearly severed an ear from a coolie, by the blade of an oar, broke into the compound of the British Consulate and damaged the same to the amount of over a hundred dollars. The sailor was charged by the British Consul with the offense and the prisoner pleaded guilty. Other charges were brought and sustained. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine sufficient to cover the cost of his spree and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail at Shanghai.

I directed the Marshall to convey the prisoner to Shanghai but upon handing over the culprit the Consul General, Mr. Leonard, held that "No American citizen found guilty of an offense committed in one jurisdiction, can be imprisoned for that crime in another jurisdiction."

#6

The prisoner was released in Shanghai. I suffered the loss of money I paid for the damages and expenses of the Marshal to Shanghai and return to Amoy, in all about \$300.00 of my salary.

Should a similar case arise in Canton or other port in this district I should like to be advised as to what action to take in the premises.

I have the honor to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edmund Beedle
Consul

W
No. 33

Plicita

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 21st, 1898



Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Ack. Sept 19

Subject:
Indictment for Murder



Abstract of Contents.

Richard ~~Imboden~~ Capt. of the "Daring"
accused of murdering Cheng Kam Chuen,
Enclosing Copy of Indictment.

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Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 21st 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the Indictment sworn to before me by Cheng Kam Chuen, on the 14th inst, charging one Richard Toulmin, who was Master of the American Steamer "Doring" on the West River near Wuchow, with the wilfull murder of Cheng Lai San on board the "Doring" on the 7th inst.

In my dispatch N^o. 30 I reported all the proceedings in the case up to the filing of the Indictment.

On the 19th inst the accused was brought before this Consular Court for a further hearing.

The prisoner, waived a further hearing and requested that sufficient time be allowed him in which to secure counsel and prepare for his defence.

The day for his trial was fixed for the first Tuesday in October next.

I have the honor to remain Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edw. B. Beebe

Counsel

Enclosure

1 Copy of Indictment

Copy.

In The Consular Court of The
United States of America at Canton
in the Empire of China.

I, Cheng Nam Chuen of Victoria
in the Colony of Hong Kong, a subject
of the Emperor of China, do hereby
charge Richard Toulmin that on
the 7th day of July A.D. 1898, he the
said Richard Toulmin feloniously
wilfully and of his malice afore-
thought did kill and murder one
Cheng Lei San.

Interpreted to the said
Cheng Nam Chuen in
the Chinese language
by V. A. Rozario,
and their signed and
sworn to by him this
14th day of July, 1898.

鄭
鑑
泉

C. Nam Chuen
{signed} x

Before me

{signed} Edward Bedloe.
Consul for the United
States of America at
Canton in the Empire of
China. Acting Judicially.

100

No. 34

Mr Bureau



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 21st, 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Injury to American Herosene in China.

ack. by form. Sept. 3.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing newspaper clipping

No. 34

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 21st 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a newspaper clipping from The Hong Kong Telegraph of the 18th inst with reference to my action in protesting against the false and damaging publications in the Cantonese newspapers in which Chinese were warned not to use Kerosene oil, resulting in the Viceroy's correction of the false statements.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe

Consul

Enclosure

Newspaper clipping

The Hong Kong Telegraph of Hong Kong, July 1900

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, July 5th.

Consul Bedloe has scored another victory for his countrymen in South China. No one who knows him is surprised, for he is ever on the alert and as such is a striking contrast to his colleagues in this port. His interpreter is caused to translate daily any references in the Chinese papers to foreign trade, imports or exports. For weeks this went on without the discovery of anything detrimental to American trade. But recently the Consul found that a native paper published an advertisement of an alleged prevention of infection from the Black Plague. It stated that Kerosine Oil was an inductor and disseminator of the germs of Plague and therefore the best way to reduce and ultimately eradicate the epidemic of Plague which was carrying off hundreds daily was to cease the use of kerosine oil. Now, kerosine oil is largely imported and used by the natives high and low as an illuminant and as the allegation of the advertiser (a leading wealthy citizen of Canton whose opinion goes for much with the masses) the Consul was quick to perceive that unless he promptly acted in the matter the import of coal-oil would be greatly reduced to the detriment of exporters of the oil from the United States. He therefore made urgent representations to the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, over which his consular jurisdiction extends, and asked that the papers publishing such a false and misleading statement be caused to withdraw it at once. The Viceroy replied that he did not read the papers and assumed that the Consul attached too much importance to the statements of the papers. The Consul replied that he would, in accordance with the American-Chinese treaties, cause retaliation; that Chinese products would be excluded from the United States if a "boycott" of American oil be commenced and continued. The Viceroy replied that he thought the Consul's claim of reprisals being possible was based upon his (the Consul's) "personal idea." Thereupon Consul Bedloe demanded an interview with the Viceroy and there and then so clearly demonstrated to the aged Viceroy the error of his ways and his childish reasoning that he (the Viceroy) immediately gave in and caused the following proclamation to be issued:—

A JOINT PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE NAM- HOI AND PUNYU MAGISTRATES.

"We are in receipt of an order from the Viceroy which states that His Excellency has repeatedly received despatches from the American Consul because the *Po Wen Daily News* has printed certain statements advising the people not to use Kerosine Oil. To these His Excellency replied; but he finds that kerosine oil is a product of the United States and since our country has entered into commercial treaties with the United States no one can prohibit the import of any article coming from the United States. "It is therefore proper that I should order you Magistrates of the Namhoi and Punyu to issue conjointly a public proclamation warning the merchants and people that they must not again publish such statements and that you shall find out the whereabouts of the advertiser Loo Ho Foo Tong and have him brought to the Court to be warned of the gravity of his offence. Obey this order!"

"Upon receipt of the above we shall, besides bringing the said Loo Ho Foo Tong before us to answer for his misdeeds, proclaim to all the above facts and state that you merchants and people of all classes must know and remember that kerosine oil is a product of the United States, and since we are in friendly commercial intercourse with the United States no one can prohibit the import of products of the United States, and no one is permitted to advertise rashly. If any one acts contrary to this he will be arrested and severely dealt with. All are to obey this. A Special Proclamation. Kwang-su 24th year 5th moon 18th day."

At once the local papers withdrew the advertisement and published copies of the proclamation. Thus the Consul won a complete victory in the interest of the trade and commerce of the United States.

Mr. Bureau

No. 35

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 21st, 1898



Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Ack. Sept. 9.

Subject:

The "Dong" Tragedy

*Ack. -
Ack. by form.
Sept. 2.*



Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Newspaper Clipping

10.35

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 21st, 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a newspaper clipping from The Daily Press of Hong Kong of the 21st inst with reference to the "Dosing" Tragedy.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Reber

Consul

Enclosing

1 Newspaper clipping

From the Daily Press of Hong Kong, July 1st 1898

THE "DOSING" TRAGEDY.

THE ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Canton, 20th July.

To-day the accused Captain Richard Toulmin, charged with shooting and killing the Chinese compradore, one Cheng Lai San, on board the alleged American steamer *Dosing*, of which he (Toulmin) was master, while on the West River above Wuchow on the morning of the 7th inst., was brought before the American Consular Court for a further hearing.

Capt. Toulmin was arrested at Wuchow and brought to Canton on Sunday, the 10th inst., and lodged in the British Consular Gaol here to wait a hearing by the American Consul. The next day, Monday, the 11th inst., Toulmin was brought before Consul Bedloe on a warrant issued by the Prefect of Wuchow. A telegram and also a dispatch from Commissioner of Customs James Acheson at Wuchow, charging Capt. Toulmin with the crime of killing the compradore of the *Dosing* was read to the accused. The Consul cautioned him to be guarded in his statement, if he desired to make any, and with this admonition asked Toulmin if he was guilty or not guilty. The accused answered and said he was not guilty. The Consul committed him to gaol for a further hearing on the 19th inst., and pursuant to that order the prisoner was brought to the American Consular Court to-day to be informed that the prosecution requested a postponement of the hearing for one week.

The prisoner said he wished and waive a further hearing and asked to have the time fixed for the trial at a day distant sufficient to enable his friends to engage counsel to prepare for his defence.

The request of the prisoner was granted, but before committing him to gaol the Consul directed the Clerk to read the latest indictment of the prisoner in order that he might know who his accuser is and why he is restrained of his liberty. The indictment is by the brother of the deceased and reads as follows:—

"In the Consular Court of the United States of America at Canton, China.

"I, Cheng Kam Chuen, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, a subject of the Emperor of China, do hereby charge Richard Toulmin that on the 7th day of July A.D. 1898, he, the said Richard Toulmin, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Cheng Lai San.

(Signed) C. KAM CHUEN.

Sworn before me, EDWARD BEDLOE, Consul of the United States at Canton, on this 14th day of July, 1898, Acting Judicially.

The prisoner heard the indictment, repeated his plea of not guilty, and said he desired time to prepare for his defence and trial.

The Consul fixed the first Tuesday in October as the day for the trial of Richard Toulmin, charged as above.

The prisoner was taken back to the British gaol and locked up.

13. 36

13. 36

Mr. Bureau

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 21st, 1898



Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Appointment of Mr. Williams Acting Vice Consul

*ack
ack by form
Sept. 2.*



Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing newspaper clippings
announcing appointment and the
opposition manifested by the German
Merchants of Canton

1236

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 21st, 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith newspaper clippings from the Hong Kong Telegraph and the Daily Press of Hong Kong of the 18th and 21st inst. respectively, on the subject of the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Williams as acting Vice-Consul and the opposition to Mr. Williams' appointment by the German Merchants of Canton.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Beebe,
Consul.

Enclosure

2 Newspaper clippings

The Hong Kong Telegraph July 18th 1898

APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL AT CANTON.

The *Daily Press* this morning says:—
"Henry R. Williams, Jr., of California, has been appointed and sworn in as Vice-Consul of the United States at Canton, China, to assist Consul Bedloe.

This is a case of "the office seeking the man" as they say in America, for Vice-Consul Williams' appointment by the State Department at Washington is due solely to the fact that the American Missionaries of the Canton Consular District, embracing the populous provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, petitioned to President McKinley requesting the appointment of Mr. Williams on the grounds of his eminent fitness for the post, by long experience in China as the manager of the American exporting firm of Flood & Co. of Canton, Kobe, San Francisco and New York, and also because he is the only American citizen in Canton available for the position of American Vice-Consul. The obvious necessity for additional Consular officers in the Canton district, owing to the various troubles now existing in South China, made Mr. Williams's appointment all the more desirable. Consul Bedloe expresses himself as well pleased with the Missionaries' selection and says Vice-Consul Williams is "the right man in the right place."

It has been matter of surprise that the American Government has not established Consular Offices at each of the seven Treaty Ports in the Canton Consular District. Great Britain has one in each of them to guard and foster her trade. It will interest Americans to know that this vast district of the three provinces embraces an area of 182,000 square miles and a population of 86,000,000 of Chinese. The territory is more vast than that covered by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, combined, which have only 162,000 square miles. This district has a population of more than double that of the Empire of Japan and 10,000,000 more people than are in the United States.

The Daily Press, Hong Kong July 21st 1898

THE APPOINTMENT OF AN AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL AT CANTON.

OPPOSITION BY GERMAN MERCHANTS.

A Canton correspondent writes:—Consul Bedloe is having his "peck of trouble." Not only has he the *Dosing* case on hand, but another cause of disturbance to him is because he on the 14th instant announced the fact that the State Department in Washington had, at the request of the Canton missionaries, appointed Henry R. Williams, Jr., of California, to the post of Vice-Consul of the United States at Canton, China. Mr. Williams being a merchant and manager of the only essentially American firm in Canton (Flood & Co., of New York) was sufficient to arouse the indignation of all the German firms in Canton, who not only vigorously protested against the appointment of Mr. Williams, but threatened the Consul, if he did not revoke the appointment, with carrying their protest to the authorities in Washington. It remains now to be seen if the Consul will yield to the demands of the German merchants of Canton and withdraw the appointment of Mr. Williams. Those who know the disposition of Consul Bedloe express the belief that he will resent the attempt of the German firms to dictate the appointment of the subordinate officers in his Consulate.

Mr. Bureau

1237

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 21st, 1898



Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

"Independence Day" in Canton, China

ack
ack. by form
Sept. 2



Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing newspaper clipping
describing entertainment
and celebration July 4th 1898

16.37

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China July 21st 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a newspaper clipping from the Hong Kong Telegraph of the 18th inst, with reference to the entertainment and celebration of "Independence Day" at the American Consulate at Canton, China on July 4th 1898

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edward Bedlee
Consul

Enclosure
1 newspaper clipping

The Hong Kong Telegraph, July, 1891

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The "Glorious Fourth" was celebrated right royally at the American Consulate, which was elaborately and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Consul Bedloe was "at home" from 10 a.m. and received his guests in a reception room in which the American, Chinese and British flags were conspicuously displayed. Amongst the callers were the foreign Consul, the Commissioner of Customs, the Viceroy, the Governor of Kwangtung, the Hoppe, and the Commander of the Manchu troops, many of the European merchants, Mr. Heung R. Williams, Dr. Swan and Dr. Hobson the heads of medical missionary establishments. One of the most interesting features of the decorations was a fine portrait of President McKinley and a very old copy of the Declaration of Independence with the autographs of the subscribers to that immortal document. The Doctor was in one of his brightest moods and made everybody feel quite at their ease, so that all went "merry as a marriage bell."

After the ordinary reception Consul Bedloe entertained the Viceroy and other high officers atiffin and in the afternoon treated them to an cinematograph exhibition that was both interesting and instructive. First flashed across the screen was a magnificent picture of the American liner *St. Louis* steaming up New York harbour past Bedloe's Island. The statue of Liberty was particularly conspicuous. Then came the following in the order named:—Disembarkation of Li Heung Chang who steps on board the U.S.S. *Dolphin*; the landing of the Great Viceroy in New York and parade up the Fifth Avenue headed by the U.S. Cavalry; the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel showing the meeting there of the Viceroy and Secretary of State Olney who accompanied Li to meet President Cleveland at the House of Secretary Whitney; the magnificent new four screw double-ender *Pennsylvania* conveying the Viceroy across the river to Jersey City, whence the Pennsylvania train carried the party to Philadelphia. Then there was the reception by His Hon. Mayor Warwick who headed the Reception Committee amongst whom were Hon. John Russell Young, Hon. W. L. Elkins, Hon. C. Stuart Patterson, Col. Elverson and other distinguished Philadelphians. The Philadelphia City Troop who were the Escort, showed out to advantage. Then came in quick succession, the Pennsylvania Broad Street Station the City Hall, the Union League, Hotel Bellevue, the Clover Club Headquarters, and the arrival of the Viceroy in Washington. Neither time nor space admit of mention of all the views, but I must not forget Baldwin's Locomotive, Works, Cramp's ship yards Dolan's Mills, Widener and Elkins' beautiful office buildings on Broad Street and Chamberlain's famous resort in Washington where Senators and other celebrities most do congregate.

In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks manufactured by George F. Miller and Son, a well known firm established in Consul Bedloe's native city of Philadelphia.

The Chinese seemed to greatly appreciate the novel entertainment on the shores of old-fashioned Far Cathay. It will be long remembered by them as well as the Europeans who witnessed it for it is many years since there has been a thoroughly hearty and patriotic reception held at the United States Consulate in Canton. Bedloe has fairly beaten the record.

Mr. Bureau

7.38

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 22^d, 1898



Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

*ACK
ack by form
Sept. 2.*

Subject:

Acting Vice Consul



Abstract of Contents.

newspaper clipping

Map of Canton Consular District

1138

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 22nd 1898

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler

3rd Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a newspaper clipping from the Hong Kong Telegraph of the 18th inst with reference to the announcement of the appointment of Acting Vice Consul Henry R. Williams Jr. of California now at Canton, China.

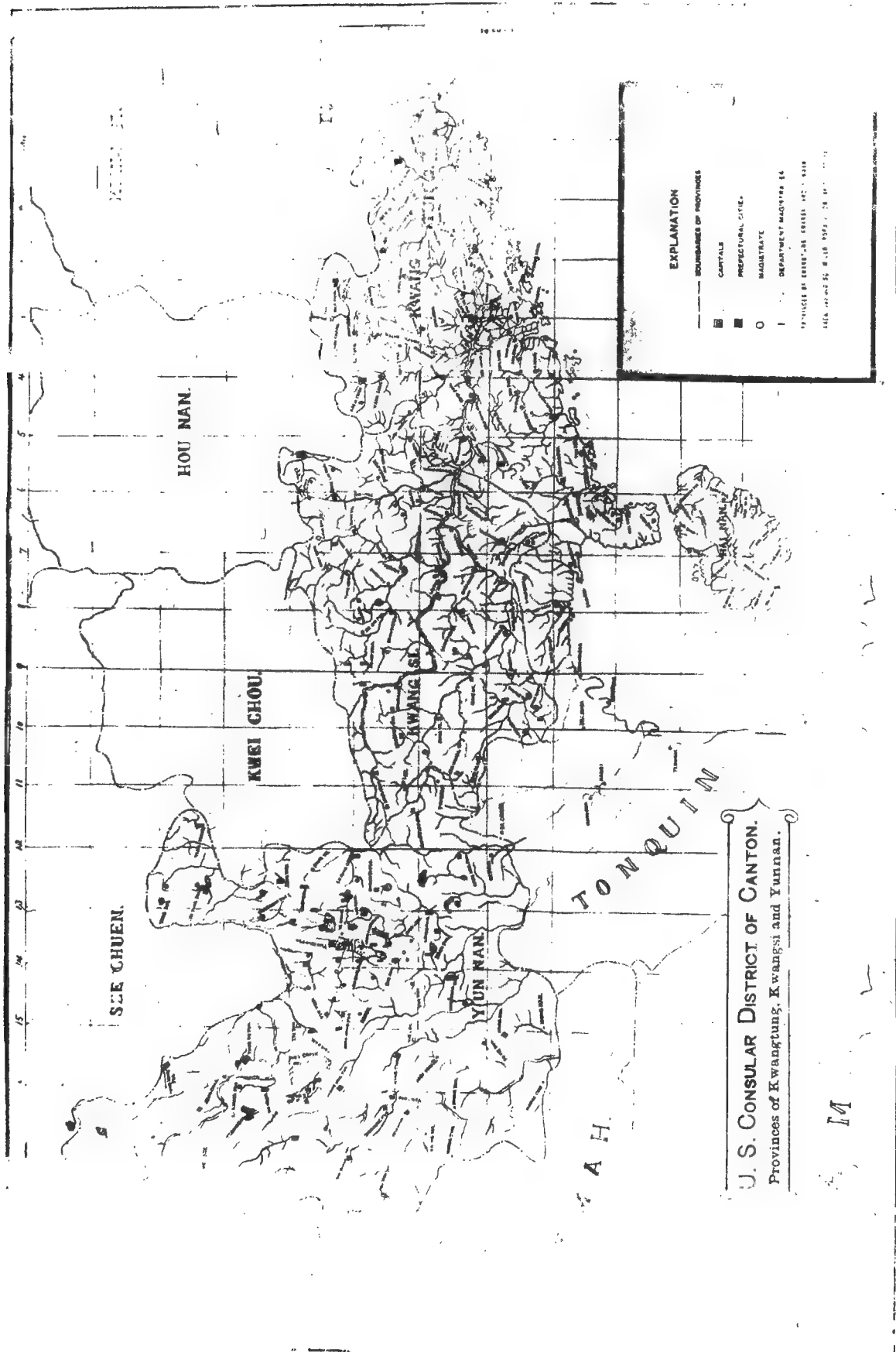
I have the honor to also enclose for your information a copy of a map of the Canton Consular District.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe,
Consul.

Enclosures

- 1 Newspaper Clipping
- 2 Photo of map of Canton District



The Hong Kong Telegraph July 18, 1898.

**APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN
VICE-CONSUL AT CANTON.**

The *Daily Press* this morning says:—

"Henry R. Williams, Jr., of California, has been appointed and sworn in as Vice-Consul of the United States at Canton, China, to assist Consul Bedloe.

This is a case of "the office seeking the man" as they say in America, for Vice-Consul Williams' appointment by the State Department at Washington is due solely to the fact that the American Missionaries of the Canton Consular District, embracing the populous provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, petitioned to President McKinley requesting the appointment of Mr. Williams on the grounds of his eminent fitness for the post, by long experience in China as the manager of the American exporting firm of Flood & Co. of Canton, Kobe, San Francisco and New York, and also because he is the only American citizen in Canton available for the position of American Vice-Consul. The obvious necessity for additional Consular officers in the Canton district, owing to the various troubles now existing in South China, made Mr. Williams's appointment all the more desirable.

Consul Bedloe expresses himself as well pleased with the Missionaries' selection and says Vice-Consul Williams is "the right man in the right place."

It has been matter of surprise that the American Government has not established Consular Offices at each of the seven Treaty Ports in the Canton Consular District. Great Britain has one in each of them to guard and foster her trade. It will interest Americans to know that this vast district of the three provinces embraces an area of 182,000 square miles and a population of 86,000,000 of Chinese. The territory is more vast than that covered by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, combined, which have only 162,000 square miles. This district has a population of more than double that of the Empire of Japan and 10,000,000 more people than are in the United States.

Cons Bureau

no. 39



*Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Aug. 6th, 1898*

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Acknowledging dispatch

file

Abstract of Contents.

Allowance for Clerk Lue

1039

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Aug. 6th, 1898

Honorable Thos^r W. Cridler

3rd Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch N^o 18 of May 25th 1898 with reference to my N^o 13 of April 4th 1898 requesting an allowance for Clerk hire at this Consulate.

I have also to acknowledge the information your dispatch conveys that after July 1st 1898 the sum of five hundred dollars will be available for the employment of a Clerk at this Consulate.

I beg to tender my grateful thanks to the Department for this assistance.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedbee
Consul.

R.

No. 40



Mr. Bedloe

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug. 6, 1898.

Mr. Bureau
Mr. Tanagaki

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Allowance for furnishing offices

file

Abstract of Contents.

No. 40

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug. 6th 1898

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler

3rd Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 19 of May 25th 1898 with reference to the request in my No. 16 of April 17th 1898 for an allowance for the purpose of furnishing the offices of this Consulate.

I have the honor to acknowledge that you have "allowed three hundred and fifty (\$350.) dollars with which to furnish the office rooms and make needed repairs" and I shall be governed by your directions with regard to the expenditures necessary and shall forward to the Department a separate account supported by vouchers on this account.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe

Consul

6

20.41



Consular Revenue

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Aug. 6th, 1898

Mrs. Bedloe

ack
17 Sept

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Allowance for guard or night watchman

Abstract of Contents.

He may continue the
service of the watchman or
guard at the salary named so
long as in his firmament the
condition of affairs makes it
necessary. It cannot how-
ever be a permanent allow-
ance. Audler

10.41.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug. 6th, 1898

Honorable Thos. W. Cridder

3^d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch N^o. 20 of May 25th 1898 with reference to my N^o. 12 of April 4th 1898 requesting an allowance sufficient to defray the expense of a guard or night-watchman to protect the government property of this Consulate.

The guard or watchman engaged and on duty here is receiving a salary of seven (\$7) dollars a month.

In view of the disturbed state of the natives in this district I deem it advisable to continue the services of a night watchman to guard and protect the Consulate and I respectfully request that the Department to approve of my action in the premises.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Bullock
Consul.

R₂

10.42

Mr. Chilton
Mr. Brannan



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Aug. 6



Mr. Bradlee

To the Department of State.



Subject:
Drafts not endorsed

File

Abstract of Contents.

No. 41

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug. 6. 1898

Honorable *Thos. W. Cridler*

3^d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 21 of May 26. 1898 informing me of the fact that several of my drafts were received at the Treasury Department that were not endorsed by me.

I beg to apologize for the omission.

Before leaving America I gave a full power of Attorney to my friend James W. King, a member of the Philadelphia Bar and also Managing Editor of The Press of Philadelphia, to sign my name to all documents requiring my signature.

I have written to C. P. Williams Esq, the Cashier of the West End National Bank of Washington, where I keep my bank account, on the subject and trust that in future any and all drafts from me will be in due and acceptable form.

I beg to tender my grateful thanks
to yourself and also to the Chief of
the Bureau of Accounts for the kind
consideration and courtesy manifest-
ed by you both in directing the pay-
ment of the drafts in question.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Redkey
Consul



43

Mr Bureau

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China

August 6 1898



Mr. Bedloe

file



To the Department of State

Subject

Chinese Claiming American Citizenship

N^o 43

Consulate of the United States
Canton, China, Aug. 6th 1898

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
3rd Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch N^o 23 of May 27th 1898 relative to my N^o 15 of April 7th 1898 on the subject of a request of Chan Ball a Chinaman claiming to be a citizen of the United States asking to be registered as such in this Consulate.

I am pleased to be informed that you have approved of my action in refusing to register Chan Ball as a citizen of the United States.

Pursuant to your suggestion I shall do what I can in a friendly way to promote the interests of Chan Ball without in any manner recognizing his claim to American Citizenship.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe,
Consul.

N. 44

File

United States Consulate, Canton, China

Aug. 10th 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State

Subject
Sam Waugh Chinese Claiming
American Citizenship.

N^o 44

United States Consulate, Canton, China
Aug. 10th 1898.

Honorable Thos^W. Bridder
3rd Assistant Secretary

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch N^o 24 of June 8th 1898 with reference to the case of Sam Waugh a Chinese claiming American citizenship and my refusal to recognize his claim.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the four documents I forwarded to you with my dispatch N^o 17 of April 16th 1898 which Sam Waugh presented in support of his claim as an American citizen.

I beg to tender my thanks for the approval of the Department for my action in the premises.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe
Consul.

11.45

Cons. Bureau

United States Consulate, Canton, China

Aug. 11th 1898

ack. Oct. 11. 98

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State

Washington D. C.

Subject

Hong Kong Passports not good in China

Abstract of Contents

Enclosing old form of Chinese Passport

11:45

United States Consulate Canton, China

Aug. 11th 1898

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler,

3rd Assistant Secretary,

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 25 of June 9th 1898, relative to the refusal of the Chinese authorities to recognize a passport issued by our Consul General at the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong or by any official not stationed in China, as reported in my dispatch No. 18 of April 19th 1898.

I also beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Department's Circular of Feb. 15th 1897.

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, a blank form of a traveler's passport used by my distinguished predecessor Consul Seymour, which has been in vogue in this Consular district for many years.

The Chinese authorities do recognize

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passports issued by Consuls in China in and for the Consular district of the Consulate issuing such passports.

A passport issued by the Consul General at Hong Kong is of no practical value outside of the jurisdiction of Hong Kong.

American citizens applying for passports in Hong Kong obviously desire such documents to enable them to travel in China where passports are required and are absolutely necessary. But the only passports recognized by the Chinese officials are those that bear the signature and seal of the Minister at Peking or a Consul in China.

It is a disappointment, delay and also an additional expense to American citizens visiting Canton with passports issued in Hong Kong to learn that such documents are of no practical value in China and are, in consequence, obliged to procure from this Consulate Transients' passports for these provinces.

"Why and for what purpose are passports issued in Hong Kong?" is the question frequently asked by

American Citizens coming to Canton with Hong Kong passports.

The time required to reach Peking by mail from Hong Kong is from six weeks to three months.

It can readily be understood how great would be the delay and inconvenience that would naturally arise to our citizens requiring passports if the applicant must wait at Hong Kong for a passport from Peking.

The restriction in China applies to all passports not issued in China.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Beebe,

Consul.

Enclosure

1. Old form of Chinese Passport

大亞美理駕合衆國欽命

爲

給執照事茲據本國人

稟稱欲由

前

往 地方游歷經過

請給護照等因本

領事按照津約繕此執照給

收執合請

大清文武員弁驗照放行不可留難如遇事故務須隨時保
護須至執照者

給

持往游歷

省地方

年月

日給

大清

加印照行

第

號

限用壹年

I,

Consul of the United States of America at Canton, China, having
received an application from

a citizen of the United States

for a passport to travel from Canton, in Province of Kwangtung,
China, by way of customary routes to principal places (and return) in the
Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwang-Si;

have, under the provisions of

THE TIENTSIN TREATY,

issued this pass, and have to request that the Chinese Authorities, Civil
and Military, on examining it, will allow

safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give him all lawful
aid and protection.

Given under my hand and the impression of the seal of the Consulate
of the United States at Canton, China, this
day of 189 .

U. S. Consul.

GOOD FOR ONE YEAR.

46
Solicitor

United States Consulate, Canton, China.

Aug. 16th 1898.



Mr. Bedloe ACH² OCH¹



To the Department of State

Subject

Arrest and deportation of American Citizen

Abstract of Contents

Complaint by French Consul

Damage done by an American

N^o 46

United States Consulate, Canton, China,

Aug. 16th 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that
on the 14th inst, at 8 o'clock P. M., an American
citizen named William Mullen, a former
employee in the Imperial Maritime cus-
tom's Service at Canton, was drunk
and disorderly and in his drunken
rage assaulted several Chinamen on
the French Concession of Canton be-
sides beating one of the Chinamen and
throwing him into the river, from which
he was rescued by the French police.

After considerable trouble to the offi-
cers, the assailant was arrested and
locked up in the jail of the French
Consulate.

The Consul of France at Canton, M^r.
Flayelle, supposing the prisoner
Mullen to be a British subject, no-
tified the British Consul here.

4

Mr. Mansfield, who promptly directed his Constable to take the prisoner Mullen from the French Consular jail and lock him up in the British Consular jail.

The next day, the 15th inst. the prisoner claimed to be an American citizen and therefore the British Consul sent the prisoner, in charge of the British Constable, to me for a hearing.

Mr. Flayelle, the French Consul appeared here and made a formal charge against the accused Mullen of riotous conduct on the French Concession.

The Chinaman who had been beaten and thrown overboard by Mullen, also appeared and testified against the prisoner.

Other witnesses to the occurrence appeared at the hearing and gave evidence against the accused.

The two Policemen who arrested Mullen corroborated the statements made by the French Consul and the victim of Mullen's drunken rage.

The evidence of Murbler's guilt was conclusive.

The Court pronounced the prisoner guilty as charged and sentenced him to the penalty of a fine of ten dollars and to deportation from Canton.

I arranged with Captain Stephen Goggin, Commanding the Steamer "Honam" bound for Hong Kong to take the prisoner on board his ship early the next (this) morning and accordingly the British Constable, upon my order, took the prisoner from the British jail this morning and put him on board the "Honam" giving him in charge of Capt. Goggin who promised to keep the prisoner under restraint till his steamer arrived at Hong Kong and then release him.

The Special Deputy Marshal, I appointed, by the direction of the Consul General, is absent having gone to Shanghai with a prisoner. Capt. Goulmin who is charged with murder and as it became necessary to

6
 remove the prisoner Toulmin
 from the British jail in Canton.
 I directed the Deputy Marshal to
 take him to and lodge him in
 the jail of the United States Consul
 at General at Shanghai.

I was therefore obliged to send the
 prisoner Mullen to Hong Kong today
 in charge of the Captain of the "Ho-
 nam".

The prisoner has no money.
 He could not pay the fine imposed
 to cover the claims of the Chinaman
 whose clothes were ruined and shoes
 lost by being thrown into the river
 by Mullen.

This claim and the expense of send-
 ing the prisoner to Hong Kong was
 paid by myself from my own
 means.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 Edward Biddle,
 Consul

As Dr Bedlors says, "deputy Marshall
appointed by direction of the Consul General,"
I enclose copies of my despatches to him in
the matter - John Goodwin



-copy

Shanghai, July 8th 1898.
Dr. Edward Bedloe.

U. S. Consul, Canton.

Sir;

I have the honor to confirm
your telegram of July 8th, received
to day as follows. Capt. Sherman,
American ship Doering killed
Compradore at Woohow. Commissioner
Atchison wires for instructions
Have no marshall to send for
prisoners. What shall I do answer?
and my reply that "Send
specially deputy". Under the cir-
cumstances that you have not
a marshall it seems to me that
you are justified in deputizing
somebody and going to the
expenses of sending for the man.

Y^{rs}

I of course, know nothing as to who the owners are, but they should be notified at once in order that they can care for their American property.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant.
T(Sgt) John Goodnow
Consul General

Copy.

U. S. Consulate General

Shanghai, July 28th 1898.

Hon Ed Redloe

U. S. Consul, Canton

Sir:

Replying to your number 62
of July 20, I see no reason why
I cannot receive the Prisoner
Richard Toulman and keep him
in my jail until the time set for
his trial. According to Horton's
digest- "A sentence of imprisonment
cannot be legally executed beyond
the territorial jurisdiction of the
court which pronounces it, unless
by legislative authority." This is ~~an~~
according to the opinion of the
Attorney General in 1875. It seems
to me, though, that I can see the
difference

difference between a man merely
 kept for trial and a man convicted.
 You could for instance, let your man
 out on bail before trial but not
 after trial. He is not now a
 convict, but only possibly to be a
 convict. If sending him here
 would practically deny him the
 right to prepare his case by
 putting him at such a distance
 from the scene of the crime and
 the witnesses to be summoned that
 it would be practically impossible
 for him to prepare his case, then
 I would say that sending him
 away would be an impossible
 infraction of his rights. This
 must be for you yourself to
 consider, and if you conclude to
 send

send him here, I see no reason why I should not receive and keep him and return him to you.

You can probably make some arrangement with the ship to put him in their strong room and deliver him to the marshal when they arrive here, without the expense of sending a deputy with him. However that will be for you to consider.

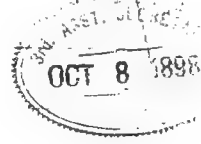
I have the honor to be
With kindest regards.
Your obedient servant
Egd. John Crookston
Consul General

Ans Bureau
No. 47
Mr Smith
Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 29th 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.



OCT 12 1898

Subject:

Rebellion in Hainan

Ans. Oct. 11th 98
To Embassy
London, Oct. 12,

Abstract of Contents.

Copies of letters from the
British Consul and the
Rev. Mr. Mc Clintock

No. 47

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 29th 1898.

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose
herewith for your information
copies of letters received here
from H. B. M. Consul Mr. But-
ler, at Kiangchow on the 2nd inst.
and from Rev. Mr. McClintock
of Hockow, Island of Hainan, post-
marked Aug. 4th, on the subject of
the rebellion in this Province.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe
Consul.

Enclosure

- 1 Letter from British Consul
- 2 " " " Rev. Mr. McClintock

H.B.M. Consulate
Kiungchow, Hainan
August 22nd. 1898.

Hon. E. Bedloe
U.S. Consul
Canton.

Dear Sir:

About a week ago the members of the American Presbyterian Mission at this Port asked for my assistance in urging the Chinese authorities to protect the Mission property at Nodoa in the interior of this Island from the insurgents that threatened to attack the place. The property in question was subsequently handed over into the charge of the local military official by Mr. Mc Clintock and Mr. Leverett, who resided there and who have retired to Hoihow. I have written several dispatches and notes to the Acting Taotai here, Chen urging him to send additional soldiers to Nodoa to protect the Mission property and on my representation about 600 men have actually gone to the disturbed region. The Taotai called on me on the 19th. with regard to the disturbances and I used my utmost endeavors to stir him up to a full sense of the responsibility that rests on him and the other officials concerned to afford the fullest protection to this American property. He professed to make rather light of the troubles but promised that no harm should happen to the Mission property and begged me to be reassured on the matter. All the same I think a little gentle pressure on him from Canton would do no harm whatever, but would stiffen him up a bit.

As soon as my Chinese writer can get them ready I will send you copies of the correspondence I mentioned above, together with an official letter on this subject. I need not give you particulars of the troubles as the missionaries are also writing you by this steamer.

I have recommended the missionaries not to return to Nodoa until things have quieted down. They could do no good whatever there and would only perhaps be exposing themselves to danger.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

signed J. B. Mc Clintock
H.B.M. Consulate

Copy from the Chinese Consulate, Canton, Aug. 26

Hoihow, Island of Hainan, China.

Hon. Edward Bedloe,
U.S. Consul, Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

You will remember that I wrote to you some time ago, two or three months, concerning a rumored uprising of the Triad Society in and about Nodca Market in the Tam-chow District of Kiangchow Prefecture. At that time by the efforts of the literati the discontent was quieted, but a few men who were leaders in the matter and who had no hope of escaping the punishment due to them, repaired to a mountain about 15 miles from us and fortified themselves there. On the second of the sixth moon, having been reinforced by a band of thieves from Tam-chow district they made an attack on the neighboring market of Ho-sia. A commandant with over a hundred soldiers had been located there and were able to beat off the Triads who returned to their fortification in Tai-wang-shan. On the fourth of the same moon the commandant went out to attack the thieves but succeeded in doing nothing more than driving them out of a village which they had captured, destroying the village and capturing one of their flags. Although we heard many rumors concerning the plans of the Triads, nothing more alarming than the looting of a few villages took place for over ten days and it was reported that they had dispersed. Later word came from the interior that two hundred Triads had crossed over from the District called Leng-shui and had joined themselves to those already in Tai-wang-shan. It was also reported that a band of pirates from the seashore had also reinforced the Triads in the hills. Still later it was reported that the Triads had quarrelled among themselves and had scattered. This last report we found was one spread by the Triads to prevent the natives from sending out of the district their movable wealth. In a few days it was known that the secret meetings of the society were being held all around the market and about the neighboring markets and that the Triads were forcing the people to join them, provide them with money and with what arms they possessed. Finally on the 24th. of the sixth moon we heard from reliable sources that six hundred men were encamped in a market called Lok-ki 18 miles to the north of us at Ho-tai, that they were well provided with arms and ammunition and that they were planning to attack the market and commandant in a few days. The commandant

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requested me to send my wife to some place of safety which I did at once he providing an escort. On the morning of the 25th. the outbreak took place as was planned. The Triads commenced by looting and burning villages, killing villagers and capturing the children. On the 26th. we received word from friends in the society that an attack on the market was planned for the next morning and because of threats made by the Triads against us, advised our leaving at once, which we did the official providing us with escort for part of the way to Hoihow. On the way-out we passed within short distances of villages which they were looting and burning and the next day we were overtaken by a runner who told us that the attack on the market had taken place as planned. (Sunday Aug. 14th. 6th. moon- 7th. day). Later particulars were that early Sunday morning 700 men had attacked the market, that the local militia instead of fighting the thieves joined them and with them fought the local commandant but the commandant was able to beat off the Triads losing 18 men and a few flags. A later letter brings word that the Triads withdrew but are threatening another attack and the commandant has sent out asking for immediate reinforcements stating that he fears his soldiers cannot hold out.

The official in No-tai gave us repeated assurances that he would protect our property and our lives as long as he was able to do so, and for this purpose he sent soldiers into our compound who remained on guard there about a month, and during the two nights before we left and while the outbreak was hourly expected he had soldiers near us all day and he himself came at night and kept watch. On leaving we gave the property over into his care and into the care of the headman of the market who acknowledged themselves responsible for its care. The local official has done all he could but having a force of a hundred odd men he will be unable to stand out any length of time and unless reinforcements reach him, must give way and that means that our property must go. Soldiers have been sent to the neighboring market, No-sia, but not one man has been sent to No-tai although we have repeatedly sent out word to the Taotai giving him the facts in the case and demanding that adequate protection be afforded us in accordance with section 11 of the Treaty of 1858. In this matter Mr. Butler British Consul here has kindly acted for us. It is now however deemed advisable that the matter be brought to the attention of the Viceroy as the officials here will attempt to minimize the trouble in order to save themselves, and they also throw back the

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responsibility on the Viceroy by saying that they cannot act without orders from Canton and we are told that in the same way will the Viceroy throw the responsibility on Peking and say that he cannot act without orders from there so that we are advised that the rebellion should be reported to our Minister at once and his co-operation secured. May we ask of you then that you will demand of the Viceroy that in accordance with the Treaty (sec. 11) that there being a band of thieves near to where our property is located and threatening it, that he will at once send in a force sufficient to quell the disturbance and punish the rioters. The facts are these. Eight hundred Triads are banded together in and about No-tai: they have twice attacked official troops, neither side scoring a success: the official troops are not sufficient to attack the Triads: the whole country is in sympathy with the Triads and will join them as they see their chances of success increasing: the presence of the official troops has not deterred the Triads from rebelling but instead their numbers have grown: five hundred soldiers have gone in from here but they are coolies called here who have never borne arms before and cannot be depended upon, a hundred odd of whom have deserted.

May we ask you then also to send to Peking asking that our Minister will also push the case and secure at once sufficient protection to our property and ourselves that we may be able to return to our homes and prosecute our work.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) P. W. McClinton

P.S.

Since writing the above we have received word that the Triads are threatening to take our compound as their base for a fortification. If they do this it means the total destruction of the property as it will be necessary for the officials to bombard the place and get them out. The only hope is that the Taotai here will get in reinforcements in time to save it. This is unlikely. The officials here seem willing enough and are certainly doing all they can but they have only 1000 soldiers and here 2000 thieves to contend with and also to look after the whole island and the Lin-chow peninsula as well, so that unless the Viceroy can be made to send reinforcements, he can do nothing more than he has done. So far they are to be commended for their efforts but they must be supported by higher authorities. Consul Butler is sending you today the correspondence that has passed between him and the Taotai. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Butler for his kindly and

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timely assistance. Should the thieves beat back the soldiers, as seems probable, they will move out toward Hoihow and in that case we may need assistance and protection from a man-of-war, as will other foreigners in the port. Will keep you informed so that unless very necessary a gunboat need not be sent.

Yours truly,

(Signed) P. W. McClinton

Cons Bureau

No. 48

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

August 29th 1898.

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

ack
ack. by form.
Oct. 10.

OCT 8 1898

Subject:

Deportation American Citizen from
Canton, China & Hong Kong.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing newspaper clippings

No. 48

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Aug. 29th 1898.

Honorable J. B. Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose
herewith for your information
two newspaper clippings taken
from the Mail Edition of the
Hong Kong Telegraph of Aug.
27th 1898.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe,
Consul.

Enclosure

1 Newspaper Clippings

From the Hong Kong Telegraph Aug. 24th 1898.

A STRANGE CASE.

There are many peculiar things that may happen to a foreigner in the Far East especially if he happens to forget his name. A case in point occurred the other day at Canton. A foreigner, lately in the Chinese Customs service, got under the influence of the weather, the local whisky or something else. Anyway he was decidedly drunk and disorderly. In his exuberance he threw a Chinaman into the river. On being arrested his name was given as De Moulis and he was forthwith taken to the French consulate. After a little sojourn there the registerer's name was sized up as Müller, about the most un-French name one could wish for. He was then sent to the German Consulate where his name was made out to be Mullen. The Teutons passed the man over to the representative of Great Britain and he was locked up till next morning and when sober told the officials that he was "a bean-eater from Boston." Then he was handed over to Dr. Bedloe, the U.S. Consul, and as the Consul had no U.S. Marshal nor a place to keep the culprit in he was sent down to Hongkong where he was discharged. The term "pillar to post" is often heard of and this affords a striking illustration of it.

(August 24th.)

With reference to a paragraph headed "A Strange Case," appearing in another column, we should like it to be generally understood that we do not intend to criticise the action of the American Consul at Canton in deporting an undesirable character to this Colony. Consul Bedloe had, as a matter of fact, no other alternative than to do so. The American Consulate in Canton is the only one in that city that is not provided with a jail in which to confine criminals, nor with a marshal or constable to arrest or guard lawbreakers. In the case of Captain TUHLMAN of the *Daring* the American Consul at Canton was obliged to borrow the British Consular jail for his reception, otherwise he could not have been kept in safe custody pending trial. As a matter of fact the United States possess no means whatever for dealing with lawbreakers in Canton, Consul Bedloe occupying the position of a veritable Poo-bah, being Consul, Judge, Marshal, Constable, Jailer and Executioner all rolled into one.

* * *

It appears to us to be an absurdity upon the part of the Government of the United States to exact extraterritoriality from the Chinese Empire and yet to make no sufficient provision for the due carrying out of the law. With the exception of Shanghai there is no provision made at any of the treaty ports for the punishment of American citizens who may have offended against the laws of the United States or against those of China. Shanghai does possess a U.S. Consular Jail we are informed, and this is the reason that Captain TUHLMAN has been sent to that port pending his trial. It is high time that the Government of the United States took steps to make adequate provision for the arrest and punishment of guilty citizens in Canton, and so save Hongkong from becoming a dumping ground for undesirable characters.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Ack. by Number and File 001 255 1048
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No. 49

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 5th 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

ack'd. Oct. 26/98 5 for

Subject:

Rebellion in Canton Consular District

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing

*newspaper clippings from
The Hong Kong Telegraph and
" " " " Daily Press.*

No. 49

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 5th 1898.

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose
herewith two (2) newspaper
clippings from The Hong
Kong Telegraph and The
Hong Kong Daily Press re-
spectively, of the 3rd and 5th
inst, with reference to the ex-
isting rebellion in this Con-
ciliar district

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Edward Beddoe,
Consul.

Enclosures

1 Clipping from The Telegraph

2 " " " " Press.

The Hong Kong Telegraph of Sept- 3rd 1898

THE REBELLION IN THE TWO KWANGS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, September 2nd.

News of the spread of the insurrection is coming in fast and various from all parts of the Two Kwangs. From Canton to Wuchow and from the latter place to the borders of Yunnan the movement is developing alarming proportions, even as far south as Hainan and the vicinity of Swatow the Triad and White Lily Societies are effectively stirring up the long-dormant embers of the Taiping Revolt, thereby causing the local authorities much trouble and anxiety. Happily the rebels are drawing off from the hills to north and west of Canton, having, apparently, either been "bought off" by the opulent officials in the capital or ascertained that any fighting in and around Canton will be sure to result in immediate intervention by certain Great Powers, whose gunboats would easily render their occupation of the city or any of its suburbs anything but pleasant.

THE SITUATION IN HAINAN

is critical. Over a thousand insurgents took possession of the American Mission house at Kingchow and made it their head quarters, the missionaries fleeing to Holhow where they placed themselves under the protection of Mr. Butler, the British Consul. Three days later 1,000 Imperial troops attacked the rebels, driving them into the country killing fifty and wounding about 200. The rebels are according to latest accounts, mustering their forces with intent to re-capture Kingchow and advance on and occupy Holhow. The mandarins have appealed to the Viceroy for reinforcements and in response to urgent representation by the American missionaries Consul Bedloe has repeatedly urged that troops be sent from Canton to suppress the revolt and reinstate the Americans in their mission stations. There seems little prospect of the High Authorities despatching troops from Canton. They have about 4,000 men in the field to the west of Wuchow, in Kwangsi province, while to the East of Canton and in the neighbourhood of Pakhoi they have considerable forces, composed of Tartar and Hunan troops. Still the Black Flag Chief moves not a finger to aid in pacifying the Two Kwangs. There is

BAD NEWS FROM SWATOW.

It reached here in the form of a special report by American missionaries in that district and is as follows:—

In Anheng, Chao-yang district, a placard was posted up three weeks ago notifying native converts that they must meet together for the purpose of "worshipping the Sovereign God." This is a flagrant breach of Treaty Rights, and although the mandarins were asked to contradict the allegations of the gentry they have failed to do so. The whole of the districts around Swatow are in a very unsettled state, and we apprehend that a big storm in brewing—a state of affairs similar to the terrible condition of thirty years ago, before the late General Fang, invested with the power of life and death, went through the region and pacified it by beheading about 4000 of the leaders of clan fights and bands of marauders who invested the whole region. When, last spring, General Tsang was sent up from Canton armed with punitive powers equal to those held by General Fang, the turbulent elements were soon possessed of wholesome dread and the threatening storm passed away; but since General Tsang has been recalled to Canton to aid in the oppression of rebellion in Kwangsi there has been a marked increase of crimes of every description and the situation is now worse than when he arrived on the scene. Numerous secret societies are springing up in every direction, numbering thousands and tens of thousands, and composed in their early stages of the lawless elements of the population, all bent on intimidation and blackmail as a means of acquiring the "sinews of war." Robberies are very frequent and are often committed in broad daylight. The mandarins seem utterly powerless either to give protection or mete out justice, even if so inclined.

In conclusion the missionaries say "It is not difficult to foresee that it is certain to lead in the near future to serious trouble which will endanger life and property."

The extra strain upon the officials' resources and the growing difficulties of the situation is causing a number of them to resign, and now we learn that the N. Maoi Magistrate has gone clean off his head and became so violent that it was necessary to place him under guard. This may be a trick to shirk responsibility, for vicious misgovernment; but I'm inclined to credit the report because I know the officials are one and all at their wits' end and are getting stirred up all the time by unpleasant telegrams from the Central Government.

The Hong Kong Daily Press, Sept. 5, 1895

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

An Imperial decree was issued on the 29th August depriving Governor Wang, of Kwangsi, of his button, on account of his dilatoriness in subduing the rebellion. He is now allowed one month in which to bring the rising to an end, failing which he is to be severely dealt with. The decree further states that His Majesty places no confidence in the statements contained in the memorial presented to the Throne by the Governor some time ago to the effect that many victories had been gained by the Imperial troops over the rebels, as no independent report of the subjugation of the rebellion has yet reached the Peking Government.

THE RISING IN HAINAN.

The position at Nodoa continues critical and reinforcements for the Imperial troops are anxiously looked for. The small garrison is holding its own, but is not strong enough to effectually rout the enemy.

On the 14th August the rebels, over a thousand strong, divided themselves into six companies and made an attack on the small force of Commandant Hong, at Kingchow, with the object of obtaining possession of the Imperial arms and ammunition. Commandant Hong met the enemy with four divisions, and a sharp action ensued, in which the rebels lost between ten and twenty killed and from forty to fifty wounded, besides a number of firearms and flags. The action took place near the house recently vacated by the American Presbyterian Mission, and on the mandarin soldiers rushing the place they killed several rebels in it.

The only one wounded on the Imperial side was Captain Chow, of the left guard, who while pursuing the rebels in Nodoa market, was shot, but the wound is not of a dangerous character.

Commandant Hong has taken up a position at a place named Woshia, to await reinforcements, for which he is very anxious. His force is not much more than a hundred strong and Nodoa being a large place he is afraid that he may not be able to protect it and the neighbouring mission premises against the rebels. The missionaries vacated their house on the 13th August, leaving it to the protection of the authorities. They have sent dispatches to Canton representing the urgent necessity of reinforcements, and Consul Bedloe has repeatedly brought the matter to the notice of the Viceroy.

No. 50

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 10 " 1898.

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Chinese Certificates

Actual survey
done with
compass &
theodolite
and printed
in Chinese
& English

Ans
Nov 21
1898

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing

- 1 Copy of letter to Collector Jackson
- 2 " " dispatch from Minister Conger
- 3 " " form A. Chinese Certificate
- 4 " " " B. " "

No. 54

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 10th 1894

Honorable Wm. H. Bridges.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

See

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 20 of July 19th 1894 together with enclosure of copies of documents therein mentioned.

I am much gratified to learn
that the ~~above~~ ^{above} ~~frank~~ ^{frank} Tong and the
holders of fraudulent certificates
purporting to have been issued
and signed by me, have been re-
fused permission to land in the
United States and I trust that
the punishment they deserve will
be imposed; and that it will
have a wholesome effect.

Prior to the receipt of your letter
 dated 14.30 I have given the ques-
 tion of fraudulent certificates

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much careful consideration, as you may have gathered from my dispatches and also cables to you on the subject.

Finding it very difficult to strike at the root of the evil in China owing to lack of properly organized and honestly administered Police forces I concluded to adopt a new system of issuing certificates which I believe will ^(enable) us and the Collectors of Customs on the Pacific Coast to put a stop to the fraudulent practices which have unquestionably been in practice in China and Hong Kong for a long time past.

In a dispatch of the 30th ult. to the Honorable J. P. Jackson Collector of Customs at San Francisco, I explained the system which I propose to adopt with reference to Chinese Certificates and I enclose herewith for your information a copy of that dispatch together with enclosures

mentioned therein.

Briefly quoted the plan is as follows: Instead of one Certificate being issued, as heretofore, bearing the seals and signatures of both "Hoppo" or Superintendent of Chinese Customs and of the United States Consul at Canton, on the same document, it is proposed to require, if the plan be approved, each applicant to obtain from the proper Chinese authority a Certificate (Form A enclosed) setting forth that permission has been granted to the person mentioned and described therein, to depart from China.

This Certificate must be brought to the U.S. Consul at Canton by the permitted person and if after examination it is found that the applicant is eligible for admission to the United States, then the Consul will issue a Certificate (Form B enclosed) setting forth the physical peculiarities

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age, tribal name, status, photo and all the particulars called for and in strict accordance with the new ruling of the Attorney General.

A facsimile of the English portion of each Consular certificate together with the photo of each applicant to be sent by post to the Collector of Customs at the port in the United States at which the Chinese desire or intend to land; this to be done with the same regularity as is observed in forwarding copies of invoices at the Consulate.

By this method it will be obligatory for each applicant to appear before the U.S. Consul at Canton to procure a valid Certificate, and as the Collector of Customs will be in possession of a duplicate of each Certificate issued and a photo of the holder of the same the Customs Inspectors will easily detect any attempt to effect a landing in the United States by the

use of fraudulent certificates.

I can think of no other method that is likely to produce the desired result than the one herein explained and I hope it may meet with your distinguished approval and that I shall be instructed by cable of your decision in the premises.

I may mention that the Honorable E. H. Conger E. E. & M. P. at Peking wrote me in reply to inquiries on the Chinese Certificate question that the plan I had adopted here is "approved and Commended."

I was aware that the old system did not prevent frauds and so it became necessary to adopt a new plan which it is hoped will check the evil and be approved by the Department.

A copy of Minister Conger's dispatch is herewith enclosed for your information.

I shall, in compliance with the directions in your

dispatched No. 30 make a careful investigation of the subject and report result to you.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Beebe

Consul

Enclosures

- 1 Copy of letter to Collector Jackson.
- 2 " " dispatch from Minister Chang.
- 3 " " from A. Chinese certificate
- 4 " " " B " "

COPY OF LETTER TO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

M 65'

Canton, August 30th. 1898.

Hon. J. P. Jackson
Collector of Customs,
Port of San Francisco, Cal. U.S.A.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 25th. 1898 and enclosure, you kindly forwarded to me of copy of a letter received by you from the Department of Justice at Washington, covering a decision of the United States Attorney General upon the subject of Chinese desiring to land in the United States.

You call my attention to the fact that "the entire course of procedure in the matter of Chinese immigration has been reversed", that "the construction hereafter is to be that none shall be admitted save those named specifically in the Treaty of 1894," and further, that Chinese immigration is "confined to seven different heads or classes, namely: Native-born, Merchants, Teachers, Students, Officials, Travellers for curiosity or pleasure and Returning Laborers."

You further advise me that something between 80 and 100 Chinese holding Canton certificates as "Traders" are held in San Francisco by your permission to await the return from China of a messenger sent from the Chinese Consulate at San Francisco who is to visit Canton for the purpose of securing new certificates which are made necessary by the law and this latest decision of the Attorney General."

I must confess some surprise respecting this new decision of the Attorney General, being enforced as regards the 80 or 100 Chinese held by you pending the issue of fresh certificates, for, as you rightly point out, the decision dated July 25th. "entirely reverses the course of proceeding" as from that date it was manifestly impossible for either the Chinese Government authorities in this port (Canton) or myself to act in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the recent ruling of which we were entirely ignorant. It was not until the 26th. of August, a month after the decision reached you in San Francisco, that I became acquainted with the new order.

It is gratifying to know, however, that the matter is being dealt with in the most just manner possible under the circumstances and that a "modus vivendi" has been reached that will justify you in landing the men now held under restraint.

This new ruling necessitates the framing of certificates different from former documents issued during the tenure of my distinguished predecessor at Canton.

I have given the question careful consideration, there being in this vast Consular district large numbers of Chinese who having business connections and relatives in the United States, desire to proceed to the States and so I have decided upon a course, which

J. P. J. #2

I trust will meet with your approval as it has been approved by our Minister at Peking. By its adoption we may prevent many frauds such as the Chinese, some of them at least, are prone to practice in respect to emigration to the United States.

To prevent frauds practiced by Chinese who sometimes obtain certificates from Chinese officials here in Canton which the United States Consul at this port refuses to accept owing to the applicant being "obviously a "laborer" and therefore unable to comply with the law, the best course to pursue will be the use of two certificates (specimens of which marked A & B respectively are herewith enclosed for the favor of your inspection and your opinion thereon) one being evidence that the applicant has appeared before the Hoppe or Superintendent of Imperial Chinese Customs at Canton and obtained permission from that official to depart from China for the purpose of visiting the United States: the other to certify that the applicant for admission to the United States has appeared before the United States Consul at Canton and that the latter has examined into the truth of the statements set forth in the document and has found them to be true. In addition to this I propose that as soon as an applicant has received a certificate from the U. S. Consul at Canton to send a facsimile of the English portion of the certificate with photo and number of the bearer of the document attached to the Collector of the port in the United States at which the Chinese emigrant desires and intends to land.

By this method the practice of substituting one Chinese for another and replacing the photograph of one for another can be prevented as also the sale of certificates by the original permitted person could be stopped and other old frauds easily detected in the port at which entry into the United States is sought. I shall hold in the United States Consulate at Canton each and every certificate issued by the Chinese authorities, thus retaining in my possession documentary evidence that the men I pass have been granted permission in proper form to leave China and that the certificate I hold corresponds in each case with the name, physical peculiarities and general appearance (as per photo) of the person certified by me as being eligible for admission to the United States.

One of the frauds referred to and one which I desire particularly to guard against lies in the fact that, as I am informed, the holders of irregular certificates issued by Chinese officials sometimes resort to the device of changing the photograph and substituting one of a person who has never appeared either before the Hoppe or the Consul at Canton and yet such frauds went through and the document apparently, possibly by forgery, vised by some other Consul.

The substitution and sale of fraudulent certificates can, I believe be stopped by the system I propose to adopt rendering it necessary for each applicant to appear before the Consul with a certificate issued by the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, the certificate being surrendered to and held by the Consul the moment the applicant appears before him.

To sum up the matter what I propose is:

- A - To require every applicant to produce a certificate (form A
- issued by the Hoppe setting forth that he has permission to leave China.

J. P. J. #3

- B To hold each certificate issued to me by the Hoppe and if the applicant be of the eligible class and admissible to the United States , to issue in lieu thereof a certificate setting forth in case of a "Merchants" the description and particulars as stated in form B.
- C To forward to the Collector of the port, where the bearer of the certificates desires to enter the United States, a facsimile (bearing photo) of the English portion of the certificate issued by the U. S. Consul at Canton, in order that attempts at fraud by substitution of photos which have been vised may be easily detected at the port where entry into the United States is sought.

In conclusion I beg to thank you for your letter of 25th. July and venture to hope that the proposed method of granting certificates will meet with your cordial cooperation.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) Edward Bedloe

(Copy)

No. 60

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 20th. 1898.

Edward Bedloe Esq.

United States Consul,

Canton,

Sir:-

The Legation begs to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 18 and 19, both dated the 29th. ultimo, with enclosures, in regard to a form of certificate which you propose to issue to Chinese subjects who desire, and will be permitted under the treaties, to visit the United States.

The form enclosed is approved and your course in the matter approved and commended.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(signed) E. M. Conger

Form A.

大清 欽命 粵海 關部 憑照

CHINESE CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I, the Superintendent of Chinese Customs at Canton, China, by virtue of the authority vested in me by and from the Tsung li Yamen at Peking, do hereby grant permission to
a subject of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, to freely pass and depart from China for the purpose of visiting the United States of America.

The following is the name of such permitted person in his own proper signature,.....

His title or official rank is

His age is His height is

His physical peculiarities are.....

His former and present occupation is that of.....

which he pursued in.....for the period of.....years.

His place of residence has been in

Given under my hand and seal at Canton, China, this.....day of

.....1898.

Superintendent of Imperial Chinese Customs at Canton.

存 根

大清欽命粵海關監督

給照存查事現據華民

係廣東

府

縣人

爲

遵照中美兩國續定條約請給執照前往美國貿易除核給護照外

存根備查

姓氏

年歲

籍貫

身材

職銜

事業

光緒

年

月

日

字第

號

大清欽命粵海關監督

給照事按准

北京總理各國事務衙門原按凡華商欲往美國

貿易者由關核准給照並不阻止等因今據華商

係

府

縣人來轅請領離境憑照

合就給發仰即祇遵離境前往毋違

右憑照給華商

憑 照

光緒

年

月

日

粵海關監督

簽名
蓋印

給

爲

Form B

CERTIFICATE FOR

This is to certify that _____, a Chinese person "other than a laborer," is about to go to the United States, and is hereby permitted and entitled under the provisions of Section 6 of the Act of Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to execute certain Treaty stipulations relating to Chinese approved May 6th, 1882, as amended July 5th, 1884," and the Treaty between the United States of America and China, dated November 17th, 1880, to go within the United States of America upon presentation of this certificate to the Collector of Customs of the Port in the District of the United States at which he shall arrive.
The individual, family, and tribal name in full of said permitted person is, _____

The following is the name of such permitted person in his own proper signature, _____
His title or official rank is _____
His age is _____ His height is _____
His physical peculiarities are _____
His former and present occupation is that of _____ doing
business under the name of _____ having a capital
of \$ _____ and this applicant's interest therein is \$ _____ in said
business, which he pursued in _____ for the period of _____ years.
His place of residence has been in _____

This certificate is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty aforesaid and is evidence of permission having been granted to the said _____ to depart from China for the purpose of visiting the United States.

I, EDWARD BEDLOE, Consul of the United States at Canton, China, do hereby certify that I have examined into the truth of the statements set forth in the foregoing certificate, and find upon examination, that the same are true. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consulate at Canton on the _____ day of _____ 1898.

United States Consul.

IMPORTANT 1898.

If the Chinese is a subject of GREAT BRITAIN, the certificate can be signed by the proper British official and viséd by the Consul at Hongkong; if a subject of CHINA, to be issued by the UNITED STATES CONSUL at CANTON.

When this certificate is properly issued, it is *prima facie* evidence that the holder has received permission to depart from CHINA and that he is entitled to the right to enter the United States.

In all cases of Chinese who are subjects of CHINA the certificate must be issued by the United States Consul at the port of departure in CHINA.

護 照		存 根	
大美國欽命廣州府正領事官 給發護照事照得 係中國人民現在按照美國議院 一千八百八十四年七月五號續修一千八百八十二年五月六 號通約所議限制華工條例暨中美兩國於一千八百八十年拾 一月拾柒號續定之例約攜帶執照呈交美國稅關查閱來美該 人姓氏家名		大美國欽命駐劄廣州府正領事官 給照存查事現據華民 係 省人 為	
本名 本人所簽之名 職銜品級		按照中美條約請給執照前往美國合行給照存根備查	
年歲 身長 形貌 前時所作事業		姓名 年歲 籍貫 身材	
目下所作事業 曾在 處作事		職銜 事業	
年曾在 處為此給照准赴美國入境望勿留難 阻滯須至執照者		光緒 年 月 日	
有 給 携帶赴美准此 照		字第 號	
光緒 年 月 日 發			

Consular Bureau

No. 51

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 17th 1898

Mr. Badloe

To the Department of State.

Recd. by
Tel. & Sept. 24, 1898
Graham
Leave of Absence

Subject:

Recd. Nov. 25/98

Leave of Absence

Abstract of Contents.

Application for leave

Enclosing medical Certificate

No. 51

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 19th 1898.

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully request that leave of absence be granted me for the period of sixty days in order that I may recuperate from the ill effects caused by the long and trying summer of Canton.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a medical certificate from my attending Physician Dr. Evans the Surgeon in charge of the American Hospital in Canton, in support of my request for leave of absence.

In the event of my request being granted by the Department I beg to further request that it be communicated to me by Cable at my expense.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedloe

Respectfully

Enclosure:

1 Medical Certificate

To whom it may concern:—

This is to certify
that as the medical advisor
of Edward Pedler esq. U.S.
Consul at Canton, I deem
it important that he have
a complete change of climate
for a month or two, and
entire relief from the arduous
duties resting upon him,
in order that he may
recuperate from the

exhausting and depleting
effects so generally produced
by the long hot summers
of South China.

John M. Swan M.D.
Surgeon in Charge of
The Medical Missionary Society's
Hospital Canton

Canton, China
Sept. 19th 1898.

No. 52

File

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 20th 1898.

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Forging Signature and Counterfeiting Seal

Abstract of Contents.

• Acknowledging dispatch and
copy of letter from Treasury
Department

No. 52

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 20th 1898.

Honorable J. W. Criddle

3rd Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 34 of July 30th 1898 with enclosure of a copy of a letter from the Treasury Department to the Honorable Secretary of State with reference to the recent forgery of my signature and the counterfeiting of the Seal of this Consulate and the proposed prosecution of the guilty parties.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bealoe,

Consul

No. 100

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 20th 1898.

Honorable John Goodnow
Consul General of the United States,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith dispatch
No. 52 addressed to Hon. J. W. Criddle
and will thank you to kindly forward, the same
to the Department

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Beebe
Consul.

No 53

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 20th 1898.

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Digest of Invoice Book

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing copy.

(Filed for publication)

No. 53

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Sept. 20th 1898.

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose
herewith a corrected copy of 'Di-
gest of the Invoice Book' (Form
117) for the quarter ended June
30th 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Bedloe

Consul

Enclosure

1 Copy of Digest of Invoice Book

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DATE

FORMERS

OFFICE

From

Canton

Confirmed 16-
26 Sept

Sept 24, 1898.
11 54 AM.
Received

Autops
Sept 24 1898

Cable

Washington

3rd. ASST. SECRET.
SEP 24 1898

Urgently recommend ~~to~~ (me
authority suspend Interpreter
Grant Consul leave pending
my report

Good now

Cons Bureau

No. 54

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 1st 1898.

Mr. Beale

To the Department of State.

Approved. C. W. C.
N. L. 77 398

Subject:

Deputy Consul

See instr.
to Shanghai.
Mar. 8.

Abstract of Contents.

Recommending and nominating
Rev. Charles A. Nelson

No. 54

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 1st 1898.

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend
for appointment to the post of Deputy
Consul of the United States at Can-
ton, China, the Rev. Charles A. Nelson
an American Citizen residing in Can-
ton.

Mr. Nelson is familiar with the du-
ties of this Consulate having fre-
quently acted as Assistant to the
late Consul Sargison and to the
late Vice Consul Alf.

Mr. Nelson's appointment will be of
needed help to us and I trust the
Department will confirm his
nomination.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Beebe

Consul.

Approved 10/11/98
John Woodman
Consul General

file

No. 55

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 8th 1898.

Mr. Beale

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Allowance for Clerk hire for 1898

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing

List of names of Consular Staff
at Canton, China.

No. 55

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.
Oct. 8th 1898.

Honorable J. W. Lorden

3^d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch [3] of Aug. 27th 1898 with reference to the allowance made to this Consulate for Clerk hire for the fiscal year beginning July 1st 1898

Pursuant to your directions I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a list of the official staff of this Consulate

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
Edward Bedloe
Consul.

Enclosure

1 Copy of names of staff at the
Consulate at Canton

(FORM No. 123.)

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at Canton, China.

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Edward Beal,	Canton	Senia, U.S.A.	Consul	Oct 4 th 1898	
Henry H. Williams Jr.	"	California	Vice-Consul		
Charles A. Nelson,	"	Germany	Deputy Consul		
Wm. W. Smith,	"	California	Acting Interpreter		(Improper person)
Antonio de Silva,	"	Portugal	Clerk		
Li Tuen,	"	China	Chinese Writer		
Li Ch. Lou,	"	"	Messenger		
Li Ch. Chong,	"	"	Guard or Watchman		

NOTE.—This form should be sent to the Department of State at the close of the calendar year.

Edward Beal.
U. S. Consul.

No. 54

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 8th 1898

Mr. Bedloe



Has approved & is ready.
Act. Dec. 5/98.
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Vice Consul Henry R. Williams Jr.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing

1 Official bond for Vice Consul

No. 56

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 8th 1898.

Honorable J. B. Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith subject to the approval of the Consul General at Shanghai the official bond for Harry R. Williams Jr. of California appointed by the Department to the post of Vice Consul of the United States at Canton, China.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Beddoe
Consul.

Enclosure

1 official bond for Mr Williams

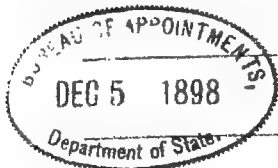
No. 57

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 8 " 1898

Mr. Bedloe

To the Department of State.



Date in App. Bureau -
New Form sent Dec. 1906.

Subject:

Letter of Mr. Williams

Abstract of Contents.

No. 57

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 5th 1895.

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose
herewith the oath of Henry R.
Williams Jr. Vice Consul of the
United States at Canton, China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edward Redbe

Consul.

Enclosure

1 Oath of Henry R. Williams Jr.

FILL

No. 58

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 8th 1898.

Mr. Beddell

To the Department of State.

Subject:

General account

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosures

- 1 Statement of account 1 copy
- 2 Digest of Invoice Book 2 "
- Jm 3 Interpreter's account (with Vouchers) 2 "
- Jm 4 Clerk's account do 2 "
- Jm 5 Contingent Expense account 2 "
- Jm 6 Special Contingent account 2 "
- 7 Salaries and Fees account 1 "

No. 58

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Oct. 8th 1898

Honorable J. B. Moore

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my general account for the quarter ended Sept. 30th 1898 against which I have this day drawn drafts as follows

N ^o 10	on the Secretary of Treasury	in \$	4,100 ⁵⁰
" 11	" " " " State	"	358 ⁸⁴ ₁₀₀
" 12	" " " " " "	"	299 ⁸⁸ ₁₀₀
" 13	" " " " " "	"	250 ⁼
" 14	" " " " " "	"	125 ⁼
			\$1,038,32

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe

Counsel

Enclosure

1 Statement of general account in duplicate

file

No. 59.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

October 10th 1898.

Mr. Bealoe,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acting Clerk Antonio de Silva,

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing

1 Letter from Mr. de Silva,

No. 57.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

October, 10th 1898.

Honorable J. B. Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have nominated Mr. Antonio de Silva, a native of Portugal, as acting clerk at this Consulate.

I enclose herewith a specimen of Mr. de Silva's handwriting.

I trust that inspection in appointing Mr. de Silva as acting clerk will be approved by the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant

Edward Bedloe

(Consul).

Enclosure.

1 letter from Mr. de Silva.

While this man may be all right for a temporary place he is not thick in a proper man for permanent.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, October 10th 1898.

Hon: Edward Bedloe,
U. S. Consul,

Sir, I beg to respectfully apply for the position of clerk in your Consulate, and in support of my application, refer to my record as an assistant in the Consulate for the past several months.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Antonio de Silva

acting clerk

No. 60

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

October 20 1898

Mr. A. R. Williams

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgement of Despatch #35

Abstract of Contents.

